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COINS OF THE SHÁHS OF PERSIA

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

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SHÁHS OF PERSIA,

SAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFSHÁRIS, ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

RV

REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL.D.

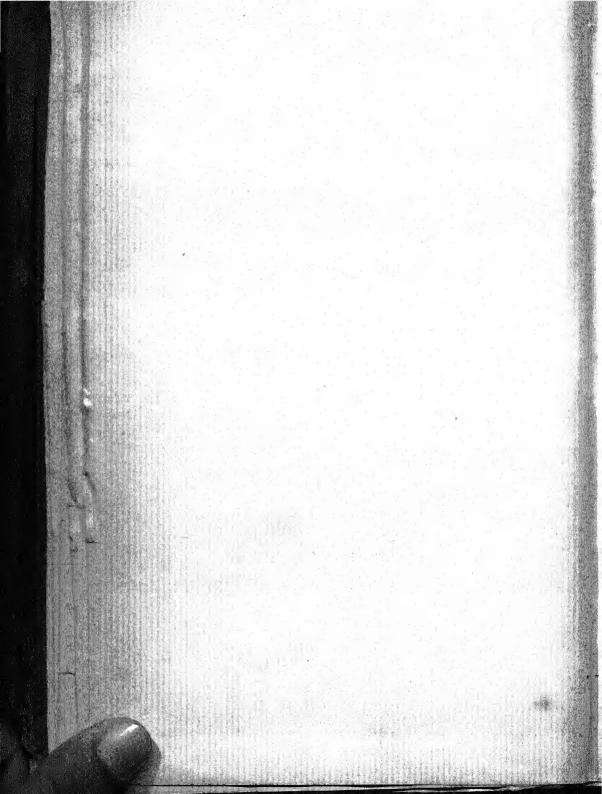
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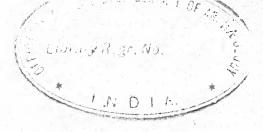
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PREFACE.

THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Safavi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Shah Isma'ı́l I., A.H. 907= A.D. 1502, to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rieu, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhausen, Keeper

of Coins in the Imperial Museum of the Hermitage, and to Professor Dr. Mehren, Keeper of Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, for valuable notices of coins in the collections under their charge. I owe my thanks to General Houtum Schindler for authoritative information bearing on the reckoning of time and coindenominations of the Persians. I am also indebted to Mr. Grueber for help in the correction of the proofs.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.



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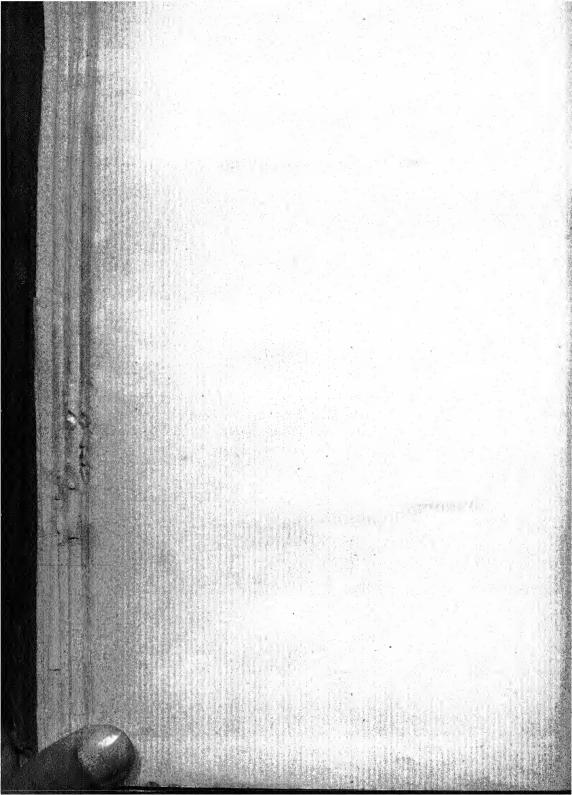
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INTRODUCTION.

I. CHRONOLOGY.

In preparing this Catalogue it has been necessary to fix the chronology of the reigns, as to which I have found no exact information in any European work.

The Persian mode of reckoning a king's reign presents Persian mode two peculiarities: a reign is counted from Enthronement, and the regnal years are counted from the New-Year's Day on each vernal equinox, the Nau-ruz, whereas all other dates are given in Muhammadan lunar years and months. The adjustment of the Persian dates to our own has therefore been a matter of some difficulty, but I cannot regret the labour entailed by the endeavour to obtain historical accuracy in these dates, which, belonging as they do to modern history, demand the most precise statement possible.

To explain the method of adjustment it will be necessary to state in brief the Persian mode of reckoning time. This is purely Muhammadan, except that the use of the solar year is concurrent with that of the lunar. It is, however, possible that in the Muhammadan system there may be some local peculiarities. The Persian usage is therefore here stated, without any assertion that in all particulars it represents the usage of the whole Muslim world.

of reckoning reigns.

Persian reckening of time.

The day begins with sunset. In Persian documents the Night and day. word , 'night,' denotes the first moiety, je, 'day,' the second, though it is possible that 'day' is sometimes

used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day.

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day.

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began, but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given.

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hijra, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14-15, A.D. 622; by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15-16 (Handbuch, ii. 482-485).

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation; thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p. 485). Wüstenfeld's Tables ("Vergleichungs-Tabellen," F. Wüstenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday-Friday, 15-16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wüstenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation.*

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty-nine days, the twelfth being of twenty-nine or thirty days, this month Zu-I-

Muhammadan year.

^{*} The Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijra and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is, as in previous volumes, an abridgement of Wüstenfeld's work.

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note *). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bán, the month preceding Ramazán, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwál, the month following Ramazán. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred: now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanae.*

شش ساعت ربع کم ماه نو درتبریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Tabriz). The courtiers then 'heave' a sigh of relicf—Alhamdulillah! the fast is over! but then they 'heave' another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

^{*} Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Houtum Schindler :- "The popular idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty-ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of clouds, rain, &c., and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the next day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out-of-the-way places. where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (taqvim) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramagan, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shevval. Ramazan always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazan everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces. &c. Should the sky at Teheran be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station. arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance:

Almanacs

Probably, before the use of printing, the most important days were defined by authority. It should, however, be noted that there is no certainty of agreement between Wüstenfeld's Tables and the official almanacs. In comparing these Tables with the Cairo Almanacs of a.H. 1243 to 1250 and 1259 to 1263 and 1265, it appears that in three cases the first day of the year, 1 Muharram, is dated one European day later by the Egyptian Almanac. In the conversion of dates we must therefore expect a degree of uncertainty as to the day of the month in both Muslim and European reckoning.

Solar year and Tatar Cycle.

Besides the Muslim year, the Persians use the native solar year, beginning at the vernal equinox, called by them the Turkí year, on account of the Tatar Cycle, which gives its name to each year. In their histories each year begins with the Nau-raz at the vernal equinox, the year being designated according to the Tatar Cycle, and also numbered according to the Hijra year.* It consequently follows that events of the Hijra year are constantly chronicled before the heading at its Nau-raz. The spring being the season of going to war, the difficulty does not usually arise in reference to military matters.

[&]quot;The following figures regarding the Musulman reckoning may be useful; they are not always accessible. A cycle of the Muhammadan era = 10,631 days = 19 years of 354 days + 11 years of 355 days.

[&]quot;The days of the week are the same after every seventh cycle; first day of the year I was Friday, and the first day of the year 211 was again a Friday. Divide the Muhammadan year by 30; the remainder will be the year of the cycle, and the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th years of the cycle have 355 days.

[&]quot;Muharrem Rabi & I, Jemādi I, Rejeb, Ramazán, and Zilq'adeh, always have thirty days.

Şafer, Rabî ç II, Jemâdi II, Sh'âbân, and Shavvâl, always have twentynine days.

[&]quot;Zilhej has twenty-nine or thirty days,"

^{*} The formula is as in the following example:

بیان وقایع سال فرخنده فال اود بیل مطابق هزار و صد و شمت و شش هیری ".Gfti-Kusháí, f. 14*a*

The Tatar Cycle is as follows:*

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ال Bull. Figer. الرس Tiger. المحدد الم

Hog. تنگوز

In the use of the cycle there are disagreements as well as errors within a series. These are due to the confusion caused by no two years solar and lunar corresponding, and the consequent need occasionally to drop a lunar year containing no vernal equinox like A.H. 1153. Thus this year wholly disappears in the 'Histoire de Nader Chah.' We there find the heading of the year of the Sheep corresponding to A.H. 1151 (Part ii. p. 75), and the events up to 2 Zu-l-Hijja (p. 92), and then the heading of the year of the Ape corresponding to A.H. 1152, followed by the statement that the Nau-ruz occurred on 21 [1.12] Zu-l-Hijja (p. 93). The next heading is that of the year of the Hen, corresponding to A.H. 1154, followed by the date of the Nau-rúz 3 Muharram (p. 119). It may be added that the date of 2 Muharram, 1154, occurs before the entry above cited in the record of an earlier event (p. 118). Thus a whole lunar year, A.H. 1153, had elapsed between the Nau-ruz of 1152 and that of 1154. In the case of the

Correspondence of solar and lunar years.

^{*} The list does not include variants, but only the ordinary names and their orthography in Persian sources, drawn up with Dr. Rien's kind aid.

event of 2 Muharram, 1154, the historian has been careful to designate the Hijra year, having to deal with its second day. This is however quite exceptional, the Hijra day and month alone being usually stated where there is a long series of dates, divided by headings of the beginnings of the solar years.

In determining the reigns of the sovereigns of Persia, the Sháhs must be separated from the Kháns who arose after the first deposition of Sháh Rukh.

Julús.

The beginning of a Sháh's reign is marked by the date of his جاوس julús, or enthronement, when he was crowned and enthroned, and acquired the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers, sale khutba, and having his name on the coinage wikka. The rights of khutba and sikka, which were concomitants of the julús, were of the first importance; and there are instances of coins in this Catalogue showing the exercise of the right of coinage prior to enthronement.

When, as usual, there was an interval between reign and reign, there must have been mention of the sovereign de jure in the khutba.

The julus usually did not immediately follow the close of a predecessor's reign, probably because few of the Shahs enjoyed an undisturbed succession. It is necessary to ascertain the date by a collation of authorities. Some sovereigns had a first julus on claiming the throne, before they gained possession of the capital, when they were again enthroned.

The Zand and Kajar Khans before Fet-h-'Ali Shah did not assume full rights of sovereignty. Their money shows the position they took. The founder of each line first struck money in the name of Shah Isma'il (III.); then Kerim Khan Zand, as vakil (﴿وَكِيل), struck in the name of the Imam Muhammad el-Mahdí, also using an invocation allusive to his own name; Muhammad Hasan Khan Kajar similarly coining in the name of the Imam 'Ali-er-Riza. Evidently they had no regular julius. The later Zand

Kháns, successors of Kerím Khán, had at least in some cases a julús. But on their money they assume no regal titles: there was still a Ṣafavi heir. The principle of Kerím Khán is not deviated from except in the appearance of the names without titles of his first successor Abu-l-Feth and his last Luṭf-'Alí, 'Alí Murád and Jaa'far using allusive invocations, while Ṣádik repeats that of Kerím Khán. Similarly the Ṣájár Aka Muḥammad strikes in the name of both Imáms, and is content with an allusive invocation even after he had conquered his rivals, and as sole prince had a julús. Probably this was because a Ṣafaví prince, Sultán Muḥammad Mírza, had been proclaimed by him at Ṭeherán, A.H. 1200, and was still living, although not in Persia.

Ázád Khán also issued Imámi coinage in the name of the Mahdí, with a mention of his own name. So far the Imámi coinage is the rule, the exceptions not bearing any sovereign titles. Fet-h-'Alí Sháh made an extraordinary innovation. Before his julús he issued royal money, under his name Bábá Khán, with the title Sultán: this is followed by his money as Sháh.

The regnal years of each king are the Turkí years as Regnal years. already stated. If a king had his julús before the Nau-rúz the excess must have been reckoned to his first year. The regnal years however are usually not numbered either in books or on coins.* The sums of reigns were computed in Hijra years, months, and days. They are usually stated in the nearest number of years, or of years and months, the days rarely being given. The list of the author of the "Nukhbat-el-Akhbár" affords an extreme case of this vague method. He states the date of the death of Aka Muhammad Khán and the dates of the julús of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his death, and yet allows Fet-h-'Alí 39 years (Or. 2837,

^{*} The Persian coins, with one certain (no. 27a***, p. 270) and one possible exception (no. 17, p. 9), do not give the regnal year.

f. 194a-196a), the interval from Aka Muhammad's death to his death being 38 years, 5 months, 27 days, and that from his own julús to his death being 38 years, 2 months, 25 days.

One coin in the series (no. 447, p. 144) struck by Aka Muhammad Khán presents the date 2 Rejeb, 1209. It was issued at Káshán. This date, 22-23 January 1795, is not the date of Aka Muhammad's julús, nor has it any significance in the calendar. It probably refers to some local event, possibly to the passage of Aka Muhammad through the city on his return to Teherán after the capture of Kermán, if he took this route.

Determination of dates.

The following sketch of the chronology of the Shahs of Persia involves a sufficient historical outline for numismatic purposes, if compared with the Genealogical Trees and Chronological Table. A fuller history is alike beyond the scope of this work and the powers of the writer.

The genealogical trees give only the chief historical persons. The Persian usage of succession is in accordance with that of European nations with whom the Salic Law has prevailed; but the Sháh has the right of selecting his heir among his descendants. Under the Kájárs there is this peculiarity; the heir must be a Kájár on the side of both father and mother.

To date each reign research has been made in Persian manuscripts, in some cases checked by the statements of Europeans travelling in Persia in the times in question, and by the evidence of coins. The historians occasionally, and the coins in one case (that of Nádir Sháh), give a chronogram (خربات) expressing the year of enthronement, and the historians also give the month in the case of Tahmásp II. There are also chronograms of the deaths of Sháhs in the histories, those of Tahmásp I. and Şafí I. giving the month.

Şafavî Dynasty. Isma'il I. Sháh Isma'îl Şafavî was the descendant of a line of Sayyids who traced back to 'Alí through the seventh Imám, Músa el-Kázim. The first of the line to whom

political importance can be assigned is Isma'íl's grand-father Junaid, who therefore heads the Ṣafaví pedigree in this Catalogue.* So slight, however, was the power of Isma'íl's predecessors, that he may be regarded as alike the founder of the greatness of his family and of the Ṣafaví dynasty.

The date of the accession of Shah Isma'ıı I., although it is the starting-point of modern Persian history, has not yet been satisfactorily determined in any European work. I am indebted to Dr. Rieu for its approximate determination.

"The best sources, Jáhán-árá, Lubb-ut-Tavaríkh, Táríkh-i-Elchí, 'Álam-árái, all agree that the actual julús, with khutba and sikka, took place at Tabríz, immediately after the battle of Shorúr. That battle, in which Elwend Mírza and his Turkomans were routed, took place in the early spring A.H. 907; the Jáhán-árá gives the date Saturday, 2 Ramazán, 907. The Habíb-us-Siyár, which is rather loose in its chronology for that period, stands alone in speaking of a julús in 906." †

It is significant that in the year A.H. 907, the first Muslim Saturday in Ramazán was our Friday-Saturday, 11-12 March, 1502, the vernal equinox falling on Friday, 11th, in the morning common to both reckonings. It is therefore highly probable that the Nau-rúz was kept on the Muslim Saturday. It should be observed that in Wüstenfeld's Tables the correspondence is Thursday, 2 Ramazán = Thursday-Friday, 10-11 March. The new moon occurred very late (9h. 40m.) in the evening of the 8th.‡ It is therefore quite probable that the month was not reckoned to begin before the evening of the 9th. But this is still a day too early. It may be noted that in

^{*} The dynastic lists entitled Januat-el-Firdaus begin the Şafavi line with Junaid (Or. 144, fol. 62b).

[†] Letter from Dr. Rieu.

I am responsible for the calculations of the sun's place and of the new moon, which are sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

the MSS., Saturday شنبه may be a mistake for any other day but Friday, آدينه or آدينه, the numeral being liable to drop out.

The date 2 Ramazán being apparently the Nau-rúz, it may be doubted whether in the MS. of the Jehán árá, cited by Dr. Rieu (Add. 7649, fol. 846), it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle. In a second and inferior MS. of the Jehán-árá (Or. 141, fol. 201a), which is divided by rubries giving the Nau-rúz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorúr is placed before Nau-rúz 2 Ramazán, which, by an error of the copyist, is dated in the rubrie 908 for 907, and so with others at this period. Obviously the year 907 would alone suit.

The earlier julús in A.H. 906, mentioned in the Habíbes-Siyár, would correspond with Isma'íl's proclamation of himself without regular julús in Shirván in that year, which Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me.

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'il I., and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected, leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors. Were there a series of coins of vassal princes, this would be necessary. There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p. 210, no. 652). This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muhammad Sheibani the Uzbeg, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time. There is also another gold coin (p. 12, no. 19) counterstruck by Tahmásp I., which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists.

Relations of Isma'll and Bábar. The coin of Isma'il with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion. Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north-east of Isma'il's kingdom, as seen in coins of Asterábád, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the exergue, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name ... The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Shahs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásp I. It is well-known that Muhammad Bábar,* the founder of the so-called Moghul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.H. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Shah Isma'il. They had a common enemy in the Uzbegs, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana. but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shi'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarkand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbegs, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'il during this time the rights of the khutba and sikka, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarkand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfi Khán, whereas

^{*} According to Dr. Rieu the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Bábur.

Iskandar Beg, the Persian authority, said that the khutba was said in the name of Shah Isma'il (' Memoirs,' p. 242). I have referred to these authorities and think it worth while to give a summary of their statements. Dr. Rieu has given me a trustworthy confirmation of Iskandar Beg by Khondemir, who was contemporary with Bábar. Ferishta states that in the middle of Rejeb, A.H. 917, Bábar, going from Bukhára to Samarkand for the third time, made the khutba and sikka in his own name و در نصف رجب سال مذكور (سبع عشر) وتسعمانة ante) از انجا بسمرقند رفته بارسم (سيم MS.) خطبة و سكه ان بلده بنام خود كرد .MS. Add. 6569, i. 222, f. b. خود Kháfi Khán says that Bábar conquered Samarkand, ordering the khutba and sikka 'again' in his own name (متوجه تسخير سمرقند گشته انجارا نيز به تسخير آورده از سر نو سكه و خطبه خود نهوده . MS. Add. 6573, f. 17a, b. نو سكه و خطبه خود On the other hand Khondemir distinctly assigns sikka and khutba to Sháh Isma'íl. He says that Bábar, when applying to Isma'il for help, promised that on the conquest of Transoxiana he would have the khutba and sikka in his اميدست كه على اسرع الحال ساير مملكة (ممالك .B.T ما وراء آلنهر مفتوح گردد و درین ولایت خطبه و سکه بنام و المقاب نواب كمياب منزين گشته عنه في MS. Add. 2677, f. 336 b; نواب كمياب منزين Bombay Text, iii., iv. p. 66), and after taking Samarkand he fulfilled his promise, and khutba and sikka acquired fresh lustre by the commemoration of the glories and merits of the blameless Imáms, may God be well-pleased with (or bless) them all! and by the name and titles of the Padshah, &c. (خطبه و سكه بذكر مآثر و مفاخر ائمه معصومين رضوان (صلوات .B. T) الله عليهم اجمعين و اسم و لقب يادشاه سیارت بناه اسکندرآئین سمت زیب و زینت پذیرفت MS. f. 337a, Bombay Text, p. 66). Iskandar Beg writes to the same purpose, omitting the coinage: while emphatically stating the acquisition by Bábar of the sovereignty of his ancestors at Samarkand, he says that he read the khniba of the Twelve Imams, in the name of His Majesty Isma'íl در ان بلده فردوس مانند خطبه اثنی عشر بنام نامی انحضرت خواند (Álam Árai, MS. Add. 16,684, f. 20a)

It is, therefore, evident that Bábar caused the khuṭba to be said and the coinage to be struck in the names of Sháh Isma'íl as overlord and himself as vassal. In the conditions stated by Khondemir we have the significant promise that if the 'kingdom' or 'kingdoms' (مولك or or) of Transoxiana are conquered this shall be done in "that province" (درين ولايت). That there was no evasion is evident from the distinct statement that the Persian formula for khuṭba and sikka of the Twelve Imams was used. Here we trace the true source of the disaffection of Samarkand and Bukhára which ultimately forced Bábar to abandon Transoxiana. This was too much for the strict Sunnís of that country.

The accuracy of Khondemír is proved by the discovery of silver coins of Bábar of Transoxianian not Indian fabric with the Shí'a formula and the names of the Twelve Imáms. Unfortunately neither mint nor date is legible upon them. They are now described for the first time from the specimens in the British Museum acquired since the publication of vol. vii. of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins.

1.

ولا الله الا السله Obv., within sixfoil, السله الله محمد رسول الله على ولى الله على ولى الله سلطان Rev. area, within square, بايسر

Margin, within four compartments,

.... موسے محمد حسن محمد علی محمد علی

AL '95, Wt. 78'

2.

Obv. area, within square, similar, varied.

Margin, in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, in leaf-shaped border, similar, varied.

Margin, وسلطانه ملكه وسلطانه

At '95, Wt. 79'5

3.

Obv. area, within square,

لا اله الا السله محمد رسول الله

Marg., in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, within square, ...

ہابسر

يسهادر

Margin, within four compartments,

JR 8, Wt. 79.

4.

Similar to (3).

(Restruck on coin of Shah Rukh, the Timuri.)

AR '95, Wt 76'5

The full inscription is here intended to be Sultán Bábar Bahádur Khán, the word Khán, as Dr. Rieu suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timúrís paid to the supreme Khán. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver; this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

in showing Sultán Bábar Bahádur (Khán) for Sultán Muhammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bábar occurs in the other Muhammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bábar, as vassal of Shah Isma'il, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shia' formulæ. We can now understand the omission in Bábar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Shah Tahmásp I. to Humáyún during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bábar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humáyún.

To return to the chronology of Isma'il's reign :- His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehán-árá, Or. 141, f. 211b, the rubric The statement of this authority of the year, 211a). is repeated by the author of the Kisas-el-Khakani, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9b), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The julus of Tahmasp I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, Tahmasp I. (Tárikh-i-Elchi, f. 32b, Jahán-930 = 23 May, 1524. árá, Or. 141, f. 2116; 'Álám-árái, Add. 17,927, f. 59a*; the inferior MS., Add. 16,684, f. 21b, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the 'Alam-árái the night of Saturday, 14 Safar, 984 (f. 155a), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Safar,

(Cat. Per. MSS., i. p. 287).

^{*} Dr. Rieu considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension

984 (f. 266). Munajiim Yazdi has Tuesday, 19 Safar, 984 (Add. 27,241, f. 86). The Kisas gives the night of Tuesday, 15 Şafar (f. 17a). By Wüstenfeld's tables, 14 Şafar 984 = Sunday-Monday, 12-13 May, 1576. The 15th Safar exactly suits. That the 15th of Safar was Monday-Tuesday is confirmed by the date of 22 Safar, 984, mentioned shortly afterwards in discussing the dates of Isma'il II. Hasan ibn Muhammad el-Khákí seems to settle the date, which he further defines as "after the second watch of the night," adding "the 15th of the month Safar"=984 as a chronogram:

بتاريخ شب سه شنبه پائزدهم شهر صغر سنة اربع وثمانين وتسعمایه بعد از دو پهر شب شاه طهماسب بعالم بقا خرامید پانزدهم شهر صفر تاریخ است (Or. 1619, f. 616a)

It is of course unnecessary to discuss the isolated date Saturday, Safar 15, beyond suggesting a having dropped out before شنبه. It is obvious that the night of Tuesday, 15 Safar, 984 = morning of Tuesday, 14 May, 1576, is the true date. It must always have been natural to confuse events happening in the night after the close of the day with the events of the day preceding, hence the date 14 Safar.

The julus of Isma'il II. is dated Wednesday, 27 Jumáda I. Isma'il II. [984] = Tuesday-Wednesday, 22 August, A.D. 1576, in the better manuscript of the 'Alam-árái (Add. 17,927, f. 251a, b). The passage runs thus:

> در روز معهود که چهار شنبه بیست وهفتم جهادی الاول بهور جلوس کرده در مکان مبارك شاه جنت مکان قرار (fol. 251a, b) گرفت

> In the corresponding passage of the MS. in Naskhi, Add. 16,684, the date is wanting (fol. 566). The date of Isma'il's death is given in the 'Alam-árái as the night of Sunday, 13 Ramazan [985] = Saturday-Sunday, 24 November. 1577 (Add. 17,927, f. 266a), quoted in the Kisas-el-Khákání without the day of the week (Add. 7656.

f. 18b). The length of the reign of this king is stated in the Kisas-el-Khákání as a year and seven months, .مدت سلطنت یادشاه مرحوم مغفور یکسال وهفتماه بود (f. 19a) The note of the reigns of the Safavis in the margin of the MS. of the Tárikh-i-Elchí, numbered Or. 153, confirms this sum by the vague statement that the length of the reign was " nearly two years" مدت سلطنتش قريب دو سال (f. 79a). The more precise reckoning of the Kisas is in excess of the sum, a year and three months and a half, from the julis to Isma'il's death. On the other hand, from the death of Tahmásp I. to that of Isma'il II. is nearly one year and seven months, and it may be added that the death of Haidar Mirza induced the pretension of Isma'il, who left his confinement in the fortress of Kahkah, Tuesday, 22 Safar, 984 (=Monday-Tuesday, 27-28 May, 1576), thus only a week after his father's death (Kisas, f. 18a). The Ahsan et-Taváríkh of Hasan el-Khákí allows Isma'íl II. 'eighteen months and a fraction' (f. 618a) 'from the beginning of his Sultanate.'

In the Favaïd-i-Safavia are two táríkhs, respectively for the accession and the death of Isma'il II., in the following lines, which form the closing part of a short poem. The words untranslated, detected by Dr. Rieu, make the two dates 984 and 985:-

' Fancy sought two elegant chronograms, that she might engrave on the tablet of the world; one for his taking his place in the region of time, one for his departure to the realm شهنشاه زیر زمین ,was fixed شهنشاه روی زمین of nought. was written.' *

Muhammed Khudabanda was enthroned at Kazvin, to- Muhammad wards the close of the year 985. The better copy of the Khudabanda.

* دو تاریخ زیبند، میخواست فکر * که بر لوم عالم نگارد رقم یکی بهر جاهش در اقلیم دهر * یکی بهر عرمش بملك عدم شهنشاه روی زمین گشت ثبت و شهنشاه زیر زمین شد رقم (Add. 16,698, f. 22 a)

'Álam-árái reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu-l-Ḥijja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add, 17,927, f. 276a). The inferior MS. reads, 'on the second day of the month,' &c. (Add. 16,684, f. 65a), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the julús, we read in the better MS. the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshí, was present at Kazvín on the occasion, which was Tuesday the third of Zu-l-Ḥijja, though Ḥasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt.

راقم حروف در قزوین بود و در روزی که نواب سکندرشان داخل شهر میشد باستقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سیم ذی الحجه بود وحسن بگ مورخ روز پنجشنبه ماه مذکور نوشته تحمل که ذره حقیررا عقلی با اشتباهی واقع شده باشد (Add. 17,927, f. 276 a).

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS. of Hasan Beg's Ahsan-el-Taváríkh, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, Hasan-ibn Muhammad el-Khákí, there is no precise date, but simply the jalús given under the year 985 (Or. 1649, f. 6186). The Kisas dates the event Thursday 5 Zu-l-Hijja [985] (f. 19a).

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as Zu-l-Hijja is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for Zu-l-Ka'da. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS. of the 'Alam-arai as the better reads 'third,' and a Naskhi copyist could easily mistake Nestalik and for for the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week-days is also similarly settled. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday-Friday 11-12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zu-l-Hijja 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10-11 Feb. 1578.*

The reign of Muhammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbás I. as Sháh of Irán, at the end of A.H. 995, late in Nov. 1587, N.S.

It may be well to mention that Wüstenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1582.

'Abbas I. was twice enthroned; first by the powerful 'Alí-kuli Khán as Sultán of Khurásán, under the name of Shah 'Abbas, in his camp then before Nishapur, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with A.H. 989, whereupon his sikka and khutba spread through the whole of Khurásán. (See 'Álam-árái, Add. 17,927, f. 346b, 347a. For the year see also Kisas, f. 19b; cf. 22b, 23a.) The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Shah's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1581 N.S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the Kisas, who assigns forty-nine years to the reign of 'Abbás in Khurásán and 'Irák (f. 37a). His death occurred 24 Jumáda 1038, which is forty-nine lunar years after the early part of 989.

The second enthronement as Shah of Iran is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbas, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was A.H. 996. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Munajjim Yazdi dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zu-l-Ḥijja (عراضر ذي الحجة) 995, the year being

'Abbás I.

^{*} According to Dr. Rieu, Iskandar Beg was born about A.H. 968 (Catalogue of Persian MSS., i., p. 185 b). Consequently he was only about seventeen at the time of the julus, and his memory may well have been obscured by the festivities.

given in Persian and Arabic (450); but he accepts as the táríkh 'Abbás Bahádur Khán عباس بهادر خان = 996 (46a). Similarly the 'Álam-árái (Add. 16,684), after noticing the julús (f. 1350 seq.) with the táríkh عباس بهادر خان (f. 136a), yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f. 136b). The Ķiṣas gives the same táríkh (f. 24b).

It is therefore evident that Shah 'Abbas I. was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muharram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zu-l-Ḥijja 995, which began 1 Nov. 1587 (Wüst.), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muh. 996 = 1 Dec. 1587 (Wüst.).

The death of 'Abbás I. is dated Thursday 24 Jumáda I. [1038] in the 'Álam-árái (16,684, f. 4206). The Ķiṣaṣ gives Thursday 22 Jumáda I., 1037 (f. 37a). If the author of the Ķiṣaṣ used the 'Álam-árái, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Álam-árái cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Ṣaĥ's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumáda I. was Thursday-Friday 18-19 Jan. 1629.

Safí I.

The 'Alam-árái dates the julús of Safi I. at Isfahán, 23 Jumáda II. [1038] = 16-17 Feb. 1629 Friday-Saturday, and also adds two chronograms غلا عنه المعنى نهاه both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f. 4216). The Kiṣaṣ gives the date as Monday 4 Jumáda II. 1037 (f. 376), but gives the chronogram Jumáda II. 1037 (f. 376), but gives the chronogram plained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbás I. already noticed. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, 4 Jumáda II., is Sunday-Monday, 28-29 Jan. 1629, and 23 Jumáda II. Friday-Saturday 16-17 Feb., as already stated. The date of the 'Alam-árái is probably preferable. There could easily be a confusion between in cursive Nestálík, and thus the first numeral (بيست) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)4 would still remain. The week-day, Monday, might suit the 24th.

The death of Ṣafi I. is given in the Kiṣaṣ (f. 46b) as 12 Ṣafar 1052=Sunday-Monday 11-12 May 1642. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Káshán, on the 12th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr. Rieu, Cat. Pers. MSS. iii. p. 1064). The author of the Kiṣaṣ also gives a chronogram, ماه صفر كرد ز دنيا سفر جماه صفر كرد ز دنيا سفر 1052 (f. 47a).

The enthronement of 'Abbas II. took place at Kashan on the night of Friday the 16th of Safar 1052—Thursday evening 16th May 1642, four days after his father's death at the same place. Tahir Vahid in one MS. gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Safar.

جلوس حضرت . . . که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب خاقان رضوان ا مکان در شب جمعه یازدهم ماه صفر سنة هزار و پنچاه و دو که چهار روز از آن واقعه جانگدار گذشته بود (.Add. 11,632, f. 14a,b)

In the copy which Dr. Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15th of Safar (Add. 10,594, 146). The Zinat-et-taváríkh has the night of Friday 16 Safar (Add. 23,515, f. 6836), the Mirát-el-'Álam, I am informed by Dr. Rieu, gives the 16th. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the Favaïd (Add. 16,698, f. 38a); and Dr. Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12th with the 16th, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16th at all-icas and reject the impossible reading 11th and reject the impossible reading 11th at all-icas at a specific the impossible reading 11th at all-icas at a specific the impossible reading 11th at all-icas at a specific the impossible reading 11th at

The death of 'Abbas II. is dated in the Kişaş at the halting-place Khusravabad [in the district] of Damghan on

'Abbás II.

the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I., year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept. 24-25, 1666, f. 1546). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, منه being superfluous before منه. Chardin gives 25 Sept. 1666, about 4 л.м., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II. (Couronnement de Soleïmaan, ed. 1671, p. 6). The Favaïd gives the month, not the day (f. 466).

Şafi II. Sulaimán I. Safi II., afterwards Sulaimán I., was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Isfahán, is dated in the Zmat-ettaváríkh 6 Sha'bán 1077 = Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1667, f. 687a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS., it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Isfahán at the time, dates the event about 10 p.m. on Saturday, 3 Jumáda I.=2 Oct. (ibid. pp. 83, 121, 122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II. = Saturday, 2 Oct., which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill-health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaimán was substituted for that of Safí, took place at Isfahán on the Nau-rúz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwál, 1079), at 9 A.M. (ibid. p. 389). The death of Sulaimán I. is dated 1105 (Zínat-et-taváríkh, f. 689a). Brydges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p. lxxiii, gives the date 29 Jan. 1694. (= 2-3 Ju-máda II. 1105.)

Husain I.

Dr. Rieu has discovered the exact date of the julus of Sultan Husain. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 14 Zu-l-Hijja 1105. بعد از كنشتن دو ساعت و نيم از شب شنبه چهار دهم شهر ذى بعد از كنشتن دو ساعت و نيم از شب شنبه چهار دهم شهر ذى الحجه الحرام سنه خمس و مانه والف مطابق ايت ييل تركى المحجه الحرام سنه خمس و مانه والف مطابق ايت ييل تركى المحتاد المحتا

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Husain came to the throne in 1694 (Voyage, v. p. 351).

Sháh Husain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note n). This was the 11th of Moharram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i., p. xvii).*

The enthronement of Tahmasp II. at Kazvín took Tahmasp II. place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the tarikh given in the History of Nádir, MS. 7661, f. 96, اخر ماه محرم, the end or strictly last third of Muharram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Tahmasp of both Kazvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabriz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Riza-kulí Khán, author of the Rauzet-es-safá-inásirí, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sultán Husain, and that on the receipt of the news Tahmasp had a julus at Kazvin (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sultán Husain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Tahmásp.') According to Hanway, Husain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov... 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Tahmasp heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Tahmásp had a second julús it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Tahmasp was deposed about 14 Rabi' I., A.H. 1144=15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wüst.), but probably=14-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following.

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 1144 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

Abbás III.

^{*} By Wüstenfeld the coincidence would be 11 Moh.=22 Oct., or 12=23. It is quite possible that his 1st Moh. is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moh.=23 Oct.

Sept. (Wüst.), but probably to be corrected one day to 17-18. The deposition of 'Abbás III. must have occurred before the proclamation of Nádir, 24 Shawwál, 1148=8 March, 1736 (Wüst. corrected one day as before), when the throne had become vacant (id. ii. 3, 4). According to the Favaïd, as Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me, 'Abbás III. was deposed and exiled by Nádir to his father Sháh Tahmásp II. to Sebzewár in Khurásán, but returned, and in the year A.H. 1200 was living blind at Isfahán. By whom he was blinded we are not told.

انحضرت را عزل کرده نزد پدر بسبزوار فرستاد و در ایام توقف راقم حروف بایران در سنه یکهزار و دو صد هجری شاه عباس ثالث نابینا در اصفهان بود (Add. 16,698, f. 55a).

Sám Mírza is mentioned in the History of Nádir Sháh, in the narrative of the last year of his reign, 1160, as a pretender of obscure birth, in whose favour the people of Tabriz declared in that year (ii. p. 188, cf. 185). In the same year we find Nádir's successor 'Adil Sháh striking money at Tabriz (no. 281, p. 87 infra); consequently the pretender must have held the town for less than a year. According to the History of Nádir, the pretension of Sám began after the vernal equinox of A.H. 1160 (ibid., ll.cc.), and before Nádir's death, Sunday midnight, 11 Jumáda II., 1160=18 June, 1747. According to Von Hammer (Hist., ed. 1839, vol. xv. p. 147), Sám Mirza, pretended son of Sháh Husain, was enthroned at Ardebil as soon as Nádir s death was known. This is a slight discrepancy, which is probably due to inference. His rule may be dated A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747, the Mohammadan and Gregorian years being almost exactly coincident.

This Sam, although he calls himself son of Sultan Husain Shah, does not appear to be the same as his name-sake, who revolted in Azerbijan prior to the autumn of A.H. 1156=A.D. 1743, and suffered the loss of his nose at the hands of the Persian governor, and again revolted in Shirvan the same year (Hist. de Nader, ii. 157-8), and finally was cap-

Sám.

tured by Tahmúras, King of Georgia, 24 Zu-l-Ķa'da, 1157=28-29 Dec. 1744; soon after which, his eyes were torn out by order of Nádir (p. 164). It is probable that Husain had a son called Sám personated by two pretenders. The Mírza Sám (l. Sám Mírza) mentioned by Von Hammer as confined by the Turks at Sinope (p. 123) very early in 1160 (cf. p. 122) may be either of the persons here mentioned.

Sultán Husain (II.)* was proclaimed by 'Alí Merdán in the early part of the year A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753. According to the Zínat-et-taváríkh, Kerím Khán, after returning to Teherán from his disastrous campaign against Muhammad Hasan Khán, heard in the beginning of A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753, on his way to Isfahán, that 'Alí Merdán Khán had set up an unknown pretender calling himself Shah Sultan Husain II. Kerim Khán then marched against and defeated 'Alí Merdán, who thereupon slew the pretender, in order no doubt to make the alliance, next mentioned, with Azád Khán (Add. 23,527, f. 173a,b). The Táríkhi-Gítí-Kusháí has the same sequence of events, except that Husain only disappears in the year 1166 (f. 14a-15a). The Favaïd-i-Şafavia takes a very different view of the pretention of Husain, a view supported by Aka Muhammad's proclamation of Husain's son Sultán Muhammad. This work allows him a reign of seven months, and states that he was blinded by 'Alí Merdán Khán (Add. 16,698, f. 576; Or. 139, f. 19a). The marginal note on the later Safavis in the Táríkh-i-Elchí gives his reign as nearly one year (Or. 153, f. 79a). The precise period of the Favaid is however evidently correct, for the campaign of Azád Khán, in which he defeated Kerim Khán, occurred in the same year, after the deposition of Husain II. (Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kushái, 17a,b, 18a; cf. Zínat-et-taváríkh, f. 1736).

Husain II.

^{*} The details of the history of this period, here only alluded to, will be found in the discussion of the reign of Shah Isma'fl (III).

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A.H. 1166 = A.D. 1753.

Sultán Mahammad.

Abu-l-Fet-h Sultán Muhammad Mírza was proclaimed in his youth in A.H. 1200 by Aka Muhammad Khán at Teherán, and throughout his dominions (Fayaïd, Add. 16,698, f. 59a, seqq.). That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teheran for the Shah and the Khan, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultán Muhammad in Khurásán: they were rupis struck at Teherán (id. f. 1476, 148a, see infra. pp. lxxxi, ii). The note in the margin of the Taríkh-i-Elchí, already referred to, states the proclamation in A.H. 1200 (Or. 153, f. 79a). In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muhammad Mirza the author of the Favaid gives a prediction of the famous saint Ne'amet-Allah, that a Sháh of the line of 'Alí should come, named Muhammad (probably the Mahdí), and connects this with what happened after (بعد از) the year 1200 (f. 59a); but the later codex (Or. 139, f. 19b) gives the vaguer form (بعد), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in).' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without julus. Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muhammad Mírza, and from the narrative in the Favaïd it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Tabas and go to Teherán, and thus nothing came of the move of Aka Muhammad (f. 148a). The date A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 3-4 Nov. 1785, and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions.

Şafavis, maternally. In the decline of the Safavis the claim to the throne on maternal descent began to be asserted. This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dá-úd', next by Sháh Rukh, and lastly for Sháh Isma'íl (III).

The family of Da-ud. Ahmad.

Sayyid Ahmad was eldest son of Mírza Abu-l-Kásim, eldest son of Mírza Muhammad Dá-úd, the husband of a daughter of Sulaimán I., himself maternally descended by a female succession from Sháh 'Abbás I. (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd, 32a). He was enthroned at Kermán, A.H. 1139 (ibid, f. 42a, b). The History of Nádir Sháh dates the event 14 Rabi' I, 1140, the year of the Sheep (i. p. xxx). The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1138, f. 41a; 1139, f. 42a, again f. 42b; 1140, f. 45a, 50b). The course of events is the same in both narratives. According to the History of Nádir Sháh, Savvid Ahmad seized upon the management of the provinces of Fárs and Kermán, under the seal of Tahmásp II. (i. pp. xxix. xxx.). While marching on Shiráz he was defeated by an Afghan general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A.H. 1140. In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermán in 1139; in the same year advances on Shiráz, and is defeated by the Afghans in a battle in which he wore the royal. crown. After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A.H. 1140 (f. 42a, seqq.) The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nádir's historian. The brief account of Hanway seems to favour the same view (ii. p. 271). Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history. Ahmad was executed at Isfahán at the end of 1140=July-August, 1728 (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd, f. 506). The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi' I., 1139=8-9 Nov. 1726 to Zu-l-Hijja 1140=July-August, 1728.

The enthronement of Sulaimán II. is dated 8 Muharram, Sulaimán II. 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749) in the family history (Tezkira, f. 97b). He is allowed a reign of 40 days by the Táríkh-i-

Giti-Kushái (f. 6b) and the Favaïd (f. 57b, 58a, 108a, b), and was therefore deposed in Safar 1163 = Jan, 1750.

Sháh Rukh. Isma'il (III.). Sháh-Rukh. (See Efsháris).

According to the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, Isma'íl (III.) was enthroned by 'Alí-Merdán Khán at Isfahán after the citadel capitulated, A.H. 1164 (Add. 23,524, f. 8a).* The Zinat-et-taváríkh begins its series of years not with 1164, as the work first mentioned, but with 1165, and shortly before relates the enthronement of Isma'íl III. at Isfahán after the capture of that city (Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b). These authorities would therefore seem to agree.

The earliest coin of Isma'il (III.) in the Museum collection is dated 1163, and was struck at Isfahan.

To resolve this difference between the historians and the coin, it is important to examine the Táríkh-i-Gití-Kushai more particularly. I there find, under the section on the lineage of Kerim Khan (f. 4a, seqq.) the relation how he was elected head (داور) of his tribe, and after Ibráhím Sháh had made war on his brother 'Alí ('Adil) Sháh, Kerím Khán was employed by the usurper (f. 4b, 5a). The next section relates the events which followed the assassination of Nádir Sháh as far as the forty days' reign of Sulaimán II. and the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh (f. 5a to 6b), which we know took place in the first quarter of 1163 (infra, p. li). Then at once we find the rubric of the events of the year 1164, 'and how 'Alí Merdán Khán sought the aid of the sovereign of the age [Kerim Khan].' Then follows the narrative of the alliance with 'Alí Merdán and the surrender of Isfahán by Abu-l-Fet-h, governor for Shah Rukh (f. 66-76) after the Nau-rúz (f. 6b), and the julús of Isma'il III. is next related (f. 8a,b). Consequently the rise of Kerím Khán is

^{*} It is true that the Favaïd-i-Ṣafavia twice speaks of a previous proclamation by Muḥammad Ḥasan (Add. 16,698, f. 57a, 143b), but this is historically impossible, and the confusion is with a proclamation which must have taken place when Muḥammad Ḥasan later gained possession of Isma'il, and struck money in his name, matters to be later noticed (p. xlvi seqq).

placed in 1161, the date of Ibráhím's rebellion, but his real acquisition of power in 1164.*

Thus a whole year is dropped, from the restoration of Shah Rukh in the early natural spring of 1163 to Isma'il's julus, here placed after the vernal equinox 1164.

'Alí Riza, who must be allowed to be a competent authority for the chronology and history of the Zand family, dates the rise of Kerím Khán in 1163, on the authority of Mírza Sádik, the author of Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, which he quotes, under the name of the Táríkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Kerím Khán, in these words:

و بعد از وقع قتل نادر شاه از قراری که مرحوم میرزا صادق منشی متخلص بنامی در تاریخ سلطنت کریم خان ایمای بآن کرده است امر سلطنت بلاد ایران مغشوش و هر پنج روز نوبت حکمرانی بنام یکی بلند اوازه بوده تا در سنه مهر منیر دولت کریم خان زند از افق پریه ملایر عراق ظاهر و در سنه در شیراز وفات یافت (Or. 2197, f. 3 a, b)

As Mírza Sádik in the passages already referred to places the rise of Kerím Khán in 1161, it is clear that the reference here is not to his appointment as chief, but to his departure from his own territory at the call of 'Alí Merdán. Therefore the solution of the problem is probably this:—The Persian chroniclers, when they relate events under years, reckon from Nau-rúz to Nau-rúz by the old solar year. Consequently the first regnal year of a king proclaimed like. Isma'il III., after the Nau-rúz, would begin with that date in the year following. Hence a confusion between the Hijra year of proclamation and the first regnal year. Or it may be argued that the date 1163 either was found in 'Alí Rizá's copy of the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, which is an unlikely addition of a new rubric, or was here added by him on his own judgment.

^{*} I am much indebted to Dr. Rieu for kind help in getting the tenor of these passages.

The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Shah Rukh's central government at Mesh-hed by Sulaimán II. must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán: he struck money in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). His party was strong, for he united the partizans of the Safavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Efsharis. On the evidence of all authorities, Isfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh, but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it, and making it the centre of Isma'il's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh, when restored, was a mere puppet, as a blind Shah could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Ali Merdán had discovered another half-Safavi puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiári mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Isfahan and there set up Isma'il, while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Sháh Isma'íl (III.). Suspicion arising between Kerím Khán and 'Ali Merdán, the Bakhtiári chief left Shíráz with the Sháh (در موکب شاهی) for his mountains. Kerím Khán, on hearing of this, left Isfahán early in the spring of 1165 * (در اوائل سال بسار سال هنزار و صد وشصت پنے) The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozán. Sháh Isma'íl, seeing that fortune was unfavourable to Alí Merdán, went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Isfahán (Zínat-et-taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 172b, 173a; cf. Táríkh-í-Gití-Kusháí, Add. 23,524, f. 10a—11b).

^{*} This is a good instance of the habit of reckening from the Nau-rúz, as if it were the beginning of the Hijra year, whereas Muharram 1165 began in November, four months before the Nau-rúz.

In the same year Kerím Khán turned his forces against the Kájár chief, Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, and invaded Mázenderán. He was defeated by the Kájár, and fled to Ṭeherán, whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Isfahán (Zínat-et-taváríkh, f. 173a). In the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kushái, Mírza Ṣádik states more precisely, under the year 1165, that Kerím Khán was defeated by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán at Asterábád, and implies that Sháh Isma'íl (III.) was captured by the Kájár chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mázenderán in the Sháh's cavalcade. محمد حسن خان در موكب شاه متوجه اشرف مازندران شد (f. 12b, 13a.)

Still more precisely the author of the Nukhbat-el-Akhbar relates that Kerim Khan took Isma'ıl (III.) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Shah came to the fort of Asterabad evidently to give himself up, whereupon Kerim Khan took to flight, and Muhammad Hasan carried the Shah away with him to Ashraf.

و میرزا ابو تراب بهای حصار استراباد آمده کریم خان فرار نمود وبعضی از لشکریانش اسیر ترکمانیه یموت شده بعد از فرار کریم خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو ترابرا برداشته بجنب اشرف رفت (Or. 2837, f. 189a)

The subsequent position of Isma'il (III.) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows:

Struck by Muhammad Hasan, in name of Isma'il (III.), Mazenderan.

COINS STRUCK FROM A.H. 1163 TO 1173.

11.

1163 Struck by 'Alí Merdán, in name of Isma'il (III.), Işfahán.

1166

1164

1165

		•	46	Resht.
1167 Struck	1167 Struck by Kerím Khán, in name of Imám Mahdí, Işfahán. "Kazvin.	Isfahán. Kazvin.	2 8	Mázenderán
1168				
1169	I	Işfaban.	in name of Imám 'Alí-Rizá, Islahán.	Işfahán,
1170		Shiráz	**	Mazenderán
		:		Taleriz.
				Yazd.
11.71			· 10	Mazenderán
2.1		Jelan,	en e	Resht.
		Mazenderán.		
211	***************************************	Nazenderan.		

From this evidence it appears that (1) 'Ali Merdán Khán struck in Isma'íl's name; and (2) it may be inferred that this habit was continued by Kerim Khán, for (3) on gaining possession of the Sháh's person Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán repeated the coinage of 'Alí Merdán in 1166 and 1167; (4) 'Alí Merdán Khán requiring a puppet, then set up Sháh Husain II. in 1166, while Kerím Khán, having no pretender, may be presumed to have issued his own money in the name of the Imam Muhammad El-Mahdi, as he certainly did in 1167, while Isma'il's was still being issued by Muḥammad Ḥasan; (5) and on acquiring Isfahán 1169 = 1756 (Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, f. 23b), Muhammad Hasan issued his own money in the name of Imam 'Alí-Rizá, thenceforward dropping all acknowledgment of Sháh Isma'íl, whose name never afterwards appears on the coins. It may be here mentioned that this daring step probably caused the Kájár chief's downfall. The only point of difficulty here is when did Muhammad Hasan drop his acknowledgment of Isma'il (III.)? The right of the khutba and sikka was so important and distinctive as a royal prerogative, that from the cessation of Isma'il's coins to the issue of Lutf-'Ali's the sovereign's name does not appear except by allusion, save once (Abu-l-Fet-h's) in a subsidiary place. Consequently the complete suppression of Isma'il's name was a very strong act, and it could only be done evasively by making the 'Alí-Rizá series the sole money authorized by Muhammad Hasan Khán. Kerim Khán had already done the same, coining in the name of another Imam, the Mahdi, whose name then first appears in the place of the sovereign's, but the Zand chief had no puppet Safavi in his hands. It cannot reasonably be doubted that Muhammad Hasan changed the style when he became master of Isfahán in A.H. 1169, not long before the Nau-rúz (Ibid, l.c.). This, therefore, would be the date of the practical deposition of Shah Isma'il (III.)*

^{*} Since writing this, I have had the advantage of examining Professor

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the Favaïd-i-Ṣafavia that he died in the same year as Kerím Khán, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال نخل حیات شاه اسمعیل امی صفوی از یا درافتاد (Add. 16,698, f. 126a.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerim Khán, 13 Ṣafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125b, 126a). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khán's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129b). It is thus probable that Isma'îl (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerim Khán, between 1 Muḥarram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Ṣafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Ṣafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Shah Isma'ıl (III.) would therefore be as follows:

Enthronement by 'Alí Merdán Khán, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer = A.D. 1750.

Under tutelage of Kerim Khan, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khán, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán before Nau-rúz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Shah Isma'il survives until A.H. 1192-3—A.D. 1778-9, but his pretentions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

Mehren's manuscript Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen. I there find the two coins of which I practically anticipated the existence: a coin of Kerím Khán, Isfahán, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mahdí, and another of Muhammad Hasan (mint wanting), 1169, with the style of Sháh Isma'íl (III). We have therefore proof that Kerím Khán dropped the name of the Sháh in 1166, and Muhammad Hasan in the course of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Alí-Rizá would prove nothing in the case of Muhammad Hasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Isfahán.

Afgháns. Mahmud

The julus of Mahmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Husain I., 11 Moharram, 1135 = 23 Oct., 1722 (supr. p. xxxvii). On his coins he appears to use his julus year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'bán, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'bán, 1137; Hanway, ii. p. 225). In the Histoire de Nader the date is given as 12 Sha'bán, 1136, the year of the Serpent (i., p. xix). The julus year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

Ashraf,

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii., p. 228).* It may be noted that, similarly to the ease of Mahmud, his julús year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side.† The julús year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Murchah-Khurt 13 Nov. 1729 (Hanway, ii. 276) (=20 Rabi' II, 1142, Hist. de Nader, i. p. 81) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II.), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nádir's troops, 16 Nov. 1729 (= 23-24 Rabi' II.; Hanway ii., pp. 276, 277). In the Histoire de Nader the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II. (vol. i. pp. 80, 81), and the occupation of Isfahán the 23rd of the same month (p. 85).

Efsháris. Nádir Sháh.

The enthronement of Nádir Sháh took place in the plains of Mughán, on Thursday, 24 Shawwál, 1148, at Sh. 20m. Muslim time = 8 March, 1786, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (Hist. de Nader, ii. pp. 7, 8). His coins have the well-known táríkh الخير فيما وقع 1148.

^{*} This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

⁺ In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the julús date is always on a die of 1137.

Nádir was assassinated on Sunday, 11 Jumáda II., 1160, at midnight = 18 June, 1747; (id., p. 190, 'Ali Rizá, History of the Zand Family, 24,903, fol. 36; and so in the other three MSS. of the work collated, 'night'). By Wüstenfeld the correspondence is the 19th June.

'Adil Sháh.

'Alí-Kuli Khán, the nephew of Nádir, was enthroned as 'Alí Sháh at Mesh-hed,* 27 Jumáda II., 1160 = 4-5 July, 1747 (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dáud, f. 76b; Hist. de Nader, ii. p. 192; cf. Hanway, ii. p. 452). He was known as Ali or 'Ádil Sháh. He reigned about twelve months (Hanway, i. p. 347; cf. Hist. de Nader, ii. pp. 194-196). His deposition occurred not long before 23 Sept., 1748 = 30 Ramazán-1 Shawwál, 1161, which confirms the more precise period indicated above (Hanway, i. p. 349).

Ibrálim.

In four of the best MSS, of the History of Nádir Sháh (Add. 6154, 7661, 26,196, 25,790), as Dr. Rieu kindly informs me, the enthronement of Ibráhím at Tabriz is uniformly dated 17 Zu-l-Hijja, 1161 = 7-8 Dec. 1748. So. too, the Durra-i-Nadira (Or. 1360, f. 2646). The printed Hist. de Nader gives 7 Zu-l-Hijja (ii. p. 196). Ibráhím had overthrown his brother 'Adil Shah (pp. 194, 195), but did not immediately assume the royal dignity. This was done in consequence of Sháh Rukh's accession, 8 Shawwál, 1161, under two months before (Ibid., ii. 196). By comparing the data under the previous reign, which show that 'Adil Sháh reigned about twelve months, we find that there was an interregnum, of less than three months, between the deposition of 'Adil and the proclamation of Ibrahim. During this interval Ibráhím and Sháh Rukh were practically but not officially rival sovereigns.

Ibráhím was deposed some months, probably about two, previously to Jan, 1750 (= Muḥarram, Ṣafar 1163; cf. Hanway, i. p. 353†).

^{*} In the text Khurásán, implying of course Mesh-hed; so Durra-i-Nádira, Or. 1360, f. 260a, Dr. Rieu, but Tús equivalent to Mesh-hed, and 7 Jumada II.

[†] Hanway here states that after the overthrow of Ibráhím the British Caspian traders petitioned George II. for a letter to Sháh Rukh, which was

According to the Histoire de Nader Cháh, the first Sháh Rukh. enthronement of Shah Rukh took place at Mesh-hed, 8 Shawwal, 1161 (= 30 Sept. - 1 Oct. 1748; ii. p. 196; cf. 195). He was blinded and dethroned by Sulaimán II., enthroned, no doubt, immediately afterwards, 8 Muharram 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749; cf. supr. p. xli). After a reign of forty days Sulaimán was deposed, and Sháh Rukh reinstated. (Hist. Nader, ii. p. 198). His second enthronement, according to the Tezkira-i-Al-i-Daud, took place before the 11 Rabi' II, 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750 (f. 116a). This date is not two months after the deposition of Sulaimán, and the second accession of Shah Rukh is thus fixed to the first quarter of 1163 and 1750.

Subsequently Sháh Rukh appears to have retained the semblance of sovereignty until the siege of Mesh-hed by Ahmad Sháh Durrání. On the capture of his capital he surrendered himself to the conqueror, and was again enthroned by Ahmad Sháh Durrání, on the 27 Rejeb, 1168 =8-9 May, 1755, as Sháh of Irán, obviously in vassalage to or under the protection of Ahmad Shah (History of Ahmad Sháh Durrání, Or. 196, f. 38a, b; cf. date in 39a). Both the date and the fact are contrary to the ordinary European statements, according to which Shah Rukh was set up in 1164 by Sháh Ahmad as Sháh of Khurásán. The date is very clearly established by the MS. In fol. 376 we have the rubric of the year 1160 stated to correspond to the year of the Hog in the Tatar Cycle, and to the 9th year of Ahmad Shah, immediately followed by the notice of the Nau-rúz, 9 Jumáda II. The correspondences give us the year 1168-9, the unit of the date being omitted in the manuscript. The dates on the coins of Ahmad Sháh show that his ninth year corresponded to A.H. 1168-9. The year of the Hog began in A.H. 1168. The

written about January 1750. Allowing for the slowness of travelling, the information of Shah Rukh's success must have been despatched from northern Persia at least two months earlier.

Nau-rúz determines the year to be 1168, 9 Jumáda II. of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wüstenfeld. A coin of Ahmad Shah, struck at Mesh-hed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Farther we learn, from the statements of the History of Ahmad Shah, that the faineant Sháh Rukh was set up by him as Sháh of Irán, not of Khurásán. He was to be Sháh of Irán de jure, though de facto he was afterwards never more than Shah of Khurásán. It would at first seem that Ahmad Sháh would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own; but we should remember that the Afghán was ambitious of succeeding Nádir in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Sháh Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Meshhed by Aka Muhammad Khán in the course of A.H. 1210, after the julus of the Kajar (Taríkh-i-Mohammadí, f. 220a, seqq.; cf. Brydges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp. 24, 25.) In the Táríkh-i-Kájáría, lithographed at Teherán, (i. f. 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the julús is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurásán as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the julus in the Tarikh-i-Muhammadí, Dr. Rieu finds that the time was spring, though Aries is not mentioned (l. c.). Probably the julus was hurried on before the Nau-ruz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurásán, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aka Muhammad's claim to the undivided rule of Irán. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazán=March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Shah Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—
First enthronement, 8 Shawwál, 1161=30 Sept.1 Oct. 1748.

Deposition, 8 Muharram, 1163=17-18 Dec. 1749. Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750. Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8-9 May, 1755-Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796.

Among the Kháns who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alí Merdán is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a julús, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

Bakhtiárí. 'Alí Merdán Khán.

'Alí Merdán's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulaimán II., and the second proclamation of Sháh Rukh before 11 Rabi' II., 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750. became wakil on the submission of Isfahan just before the proclamation of Shah Isma'il (III.), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b; Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, f. 8a). He practically lost the regency to Kerim Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (supra, p. xliv). If he dropped the title of wakil, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Sháh Husain II. in 1166. He was assassinated by Muhammad Khán Zand in the year 1167 (Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, f. 19b: cf., for the event, Zínat-et Taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 174a, b). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerím Khán and Azád Khán.

Chronologically the place of Ázád Khán follows those of Kerím Khán and Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines; but as he was their contemporary, and his line, unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Afghán. Ázád Khán. of considering the matter after the chronology of the still ruling Kájár family. Following the rule laid down in the notice of 'Alí Merdán, we need not be embarrassed by the circumstance that Ázád Khán became independent as a border chieftain (von Hammer, Hist. de l'Emp. Ottoman, xv. 204), and thus detached districts of the eastern frontier. In this position 'Alí Merdán Khán claimed his aid in A.H. 1166 (A.D. 1753) against Kerím Khán (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 173b). Thus so far he did not aspire openly to the sovereignty of Persia. The murder of 'Alí Merdán in the same year removed the barrier between Ázád and the heart of Persia. Accordingly, he then advanced and occupied Isfahán, where he set himself up as sovereign—

بعد از انجام مهام قلهرو سایر ولایات عراق عنان عزیهت جانب دار السلطنه اصفهان کشوده و در اصفهان اساس دولت و اسباب سلطنت و جلالترا چیده در اردوی او جمعیت منعقد گردید (Giti-Kushái, 16b, 17a)

—and struck his own money (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, f. 173b). This was still in 1166=1753, as it must have occurred before the winter season. Ázád was finally defeated and his power overthrown by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán in A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756, as the campaign again must have taken place before the winter. All the coins of Ázád known to me fall within these years. (See Fraehn Recensio 497, nos. 206-7; Tabríz, 1168, 1169; and infra, no. 416, p. 130, Tabríz, 1168.)

The dates are therefore, Accession at Isfahan, A.H. 1166 = A.D. 1753; overthrow, A.H. 1169 = A.D. 1756.

Zands. Kerim Khán. The dates of the rule of Kerim Khán, except that of its close, have been necessarily fixed in the discussion as to the dates of Sháh Isma'il (III.), but here require some further elucidation. He first takes an important place as ally of 'Ali Merdán Khán in setting up Isma'il, A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. 'Ali Merdán then was made wakil, and Kerim Khán commander-in-chief (Zínat-et-Taváríkh, Add.

23,527, f. 172a, b). This was before the Sháh's proclamation (f. 172b). The Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí agrees as to the circumstances (f. 8a). In this first period no doubt Kerím Khán played the second part. In the year A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752 the two chiefs quarrelled, and Kerim Khán secured the Sháh and the central authority as wakil (Zinat-et-Tavárikh, f. 173a, and supra, p. xliv). In the same year (A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752) Sháh Isma'il fell into the hands of Muhammad Hasan Khán. From this date there was a conflict with Muhammad Hasan until the overthrow and death of the Kajar chief. This event I do not find precisely dated anywhere, but I infer from the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí that it occurred shortly before the beginning of the solar year in A.H. 1172. The events of the solar year of A.H. 1171-1172, from spring A.D. 1758 to spring A.D. 1759, occupy more than twenty-one pages of the work, and comprise the siege of Shíráz by Muhammad Hasan, his withdrawal, Kerim Khán's reoccupation of the country, and the death of his rival, in consequence of the Zand general Shaikh 'Alí Khán's invasion. This last subject is followed by an account of the immediately consequent submission of the Kájár territory. Then follows the rubric of the spring of A.H. 1172 (Add. 23,524, f. 27a-37b). From this it would seem probable that Shaikh 'Alí Khán did not march against the Kájár territory before the spring of A.D. 1759, at a time when military operations were practicable in that cold country. The date A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 is therefore the most probable.

The death of Kerim Khán occurred on Tuesday, 13 Ṣafar, 1193 = Monday-Tuesday, 1-2 March, 1779 ('Alí Rizá Táríkh-i-Zandía, Or. 2197, f. 6b, and three other MSS.; Dynasty of the Kájárs, p. 9; other authorities agreeing as to the day of the month, but not stating that of the week).

For the Zands after Kerím Khán I have found 'Alí Rizá's History of the family the most useful authority for chrono-

logy. I have collated the dates in four of the manuscripts in the British Museum, (Or. 2197, Add. 24,903, Add. 26,198, and Add. 23,525), accidentally omitting a fifth (Add. 27,243), to which I was not induced afterwards to resort by sufficient variants in the four. I quote preferably Or. 2197 as a good text, referring to any differences in the other manuscripts.

Abu-l-Fet-h and Mubammad 'Alí Kháns.

Abu-l-Fet-h Khán was proclaimed with his younger brother, Muhammad 'Alí Khán, by Zekí and 'Alí Murád Kháns shortly after the death of Kerim Khán ('Ali Rizá's History, Or. 2197, f. 76). This must have been very early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779. It may be noted that this joint reign is a solitary exception to the usage of modern Persia. It had its rise in the difficulty of setting aside the elder son Abu-l-Fet-h, and Zeki's desire to secure the succession for Muḥammad 'Alí, his nephew and connection by marriage. (Cf. id. f. 10b, cited note * below). Very shortly 'Alí Murád broke with Zekí Khán, who was then left free and with full power; and on the approach of Sadik Khan to Shíráz, on some suspicion of Abu-l-Fet-h's desire to join this other uncle, Zeki cast the young prince into confinement and confiscated his goods, then setting up Muhammad 'Ali Khán alone.* This terminated in the course of a month or two the first reign of Abu-l-Fet-h Khán, in the same year as his accession.

Muhammad 'Ali Khán. Muhammad 'Alí thus proclaimed early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779, had so ephemeral a reign as not to be counted by the Persian annalists in the Zand series. Three months after Kerím Khán's death Zekí Khán was assassinated, 27 Jumá-

^{*} رکنی خان هم ابو النتیج خان را که باعم خود دم موافقت میزد و طالب ورود او می بود با ولدان حادق خان که در شیراز بودند مقید سلسله گرفتاری و اموال اورا پحیعله ضبط دراورد، اسم سلطنت را اویزه کردن صحمد علی خان ولد دیگر خاقان مففورکه نسبت مصاهرت با زکی خان داشت کرده (Ali Rizá, Hist., Or. 2197, f. 10b)

Mírza Şádik thus states the circumstances, speaking of Zekí Khán: پس نواب ابوالفتح خان ایجای پدر والا گېرنشانیده و بعد از چند روز محمد علی خان را نیز سهم او کردانیده بهر صورت چناب ابوالفتح خان (sic) و هر دو برادران در امور فرماندهی و مهام حکم رانی بجز از نامی بی نشان واسمی بیمسما نداشتند (Taríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, f. 90 a) ما المعمورانی بجز از نامی بی نشان واسمی بیمسما نداشتند (Thave to thank Dr. Rieu for aiding me in the examination of the first passage,

da I. 1193 = 11-12 June 1779 ('Ali Rizá, History, 2197, from Add. 24,903, f. 146 و هفتر before بيست before و هفتر بيست هفتي). Abu-l-Fet-h immediately asserted his rights, and Muhammad 'Alí seems to have offered no opposition.

Abu-l-Fet-h was proclaimed on Friday, 3 Jumáda II. 1193 Abu-l-Fet-h = Thursday-Friday, 17-18 June, 1779, with sikka and second reign. سکه و خطبه بنام او جریان یافت whatba, in his own name سکه (id. 136). He was deposed by Sádik Khán, on Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779 (id. 14b, 15a).

Khán,

The two reigns of Abu-l-Fet-h and the two reigns of Muhammad 'Alí should therefore be thus dated:

> Abu-l Fet-h Khán with Muhammad 'Alí Khán, 3 months. Muhammad 'Alí alone, Abu-l-Fet-h alone, 2 months.

The reign of Sádik Khán dates from the deposition of Sádik Khán. Abu-l-Fet-h (Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779), to the capture of Shiraz by 'Ali Murad Khán, in the morning of 18 Rabi' I, 1196 = 2 March. 1782. ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 22b.)

Alí Murád Khán.

The reign of 'Alí Murád is usually dated from his capture of Shíráz. This is erroneous. Dr. Rieu has thus determined the chronology. According to Mírza Sádik, "'Alí Murád assumed independence in Isfahán immediately after Kerím's death, 1193 (Gítí-i-Kusháí, f. 92a). That fact is curiously confirmed by a poem (Shiháb's Khusrau Shírín) I have just got from Teherán. It is dated 15 Rabi' I, 1194 [=20-21 March, 1780], and addressed to 'Alí Murád, who is eulogized as reigning sovereign (Or. 2817, f. 4b). It shows also that the Zinat-et-Taváríkh is right, when it says that Alí Murád's rule in 'Irák lasted six years (Add. 23,527, f. 179b), namely, 1193-1198, counting the two broken years." —(Letter to R. S. Poole.)

'Alí Murád died 28 Safar, 1199 = 9-10 January, 1785 (Or. 2197, f. 28a, b).

This reign is thus divisible into two periods:

- a) Rule at Isfahán, A.H. 1193-1196 = A.D. 1779-1782.
- b) Rule at Isfahán and Shíráz, A.H. 1196-1199 = A.D. 1782-1785

Ja'far Khán.

Ja'far Khán was proclaimed 6 Rabi' I, A.H. 1199 = 16-17 January, A.D. 1785 ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 296). He was assassinated on the night of Thursday, 25 Rabi' II. 1203 (id. f. 58a). The day of the month corresponds to the 22-23 January, beginning on Thursday. According to the inferior authority of the Favaïd (f. 1396), the event took place in the morning of 25 Rabi' II. The date is probably Thursday, 22 January, 1789 (see also Olivier, vol. vi. p. 211), Wüstenfeld being one day wrong.

Lutf-'Alí Khán. Lutf-'Ali Khán did not immediately succeed to the throne. His establishment in power is dated by 'Ali Rizá 11 Sha'ban, 1203 = 6-7 May, 1789 (f. 616, for the month see 61a). The end of his reign must be dated by the capture of Kermán, on the afternoon of Friday, 29 Rabi' I, 1209 = 24 October, 1794 (Or. 2197, f. 1206, for the year cf. Add. 24,903, f. 1316).

Kájárs. Muhammad Hasan Khán.

The founder of the Kájár line, Muhammad Hasan Khán. must have become practically independent during the troubles consequent on the usurpation of Sulaimán II., and therefore in A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. It is distinctly stated in the Nukhbat-el-Akhbar that he declared himself independent on that usurpation (Or. 2837, f. 189a); but this statement must be modified by the fact that we have a coin of Sulaimán II. issued in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). The true time must be the general break-up of the state, consequent on the restoration of the blind Shah Rukh, later in the same year. The overthrow of Muhammad Hasan Khán has been already placed A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 as the most probable date (supra, p. lv). The Nukhbat-el-Akhbár allows him with hesitation a rule of nine years, though erroneously placing his death in A.H. 1181 (Ibid., fol. 190a). This is a slight confirmation of our two limits.

Husain-kulí Khán made an insurrection in Mázenderán Husain-kulí against Kerím Khán about A.H. 1185, and maintained himself for two years. It is stated in the Maásir-i-Sultáníva that his independence lasted two years (printed, Tabriz, f. 7a, b, Dynasty of the Kájárs, p. 7), and that during this time Fet-h-'Ali Sháh (Bábá Khán) was born, on the night of Thursday, 18 Shawwal, 1185 (f. 76,) or of Wednesday (Dynasty of the Kájárs, p. 8) = 21-23 January, 1772. The Nukhbat-el-Akhbár allows him one year (f. 1906). I can find no evidence of this Khán's having exercised sovereign rights. Had he been successful, it would have been a question whether he should not have been included in the series of sovereigns; as it is, he is like other Persian Kháns of this age who attempted to gain regal power but failed.

It is well known that Aka Muhammad Khán rose agains the Zands immediately after Kerim Khán's death; therefore about Safar, 1193 = March, 1779.

His enthronement occurred in the spring of A.M. 1210 = A.D. 1796 (v. supra, p. lii).

His assassination took place, according to Brydges' authority (p. 26), in the early morning of Friday, 21 Zu-l-Hijja, 1211; according to the lithographed Táríkh-i-Kájáría (f. 25a), on the night of Saturday of the same day of the month A.H. 1212; the Táríkh-i-Muhammadía, in the early morning of the same day of the month, the year not stated but obviously 1211 (f. 235a). The date was probably Friday 16, but by Wüstenfeld, Saturday 17 June, 1797.

Fet-h-'Alí was not enthroned immediately on the death of his uncle Aka Muhammad. He took the direction of affairs, and struck money as Bábá Khán (nos. 456-7, pp. 148-9). He was enthroned on 24 Rabi' I, 1212=15-16 September 1797. (Táríkh-i Kájáría, f. 26b, 27a; Nukhbat-el-Akhbár, Or. 2837, f. 195a; Brydges' Dynasty of the Kájárs, p. 40; a ceremony not to be confused with that of the Nau-ruz of the same year, which was intended to emphasize the previous

Khan.

Aka Muhammad Khán.

Fet-h-'Ali. Bábá Khán. function, ibid. p. 41, sqq.) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumáda II. 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (Táríkh-i-Kájária, f. 139a, Nukhbat-el-Akhbár, f. 196a).

Husain 'Ali Shah. The enthronement of Husain 'Ali Sháh is dated by the Nukhbat-el-Akhbár, at Shíraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'bán, 1250 (f. 196b) = 3-4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right. Wüstenfeld has Sha'bán 3 = 4-5 December, Friday-Saturday. The author of the Nukhbat allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teherán, 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20-21 July, 1835 (f. 198a).

'Alí Sháh.

'Alí Sháh was enthroned at Teherán, 14 Rejéb, 1250 = 15-16 November, 1834, and dethroned on 14 Sha'bán, 1250=15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (Ibid, f. 1986, Táríkh-i-Kájáría, f. 1546 for first date).

Muhammad Sháh. Muḥammad Sháh was enthroned at Tabríz, in the evening of 7 Rejéb, 1250=8 November, 1834 (Táríkh-i-Ķájária, f. 157a), but he was a second time enthroned at Teherán, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramazán, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwál (ibid. f. 162a, b)=30-31 January, 1835. Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (History of Persia, p. 282). I adopt this as the true date of the Sháh's enthronement. Muḥammad Sháh died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwál, 1264 (Táríkh-i-Ķájáría, 243a, cf. 241a) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (Watson, History of Persia, p. 354).

Hasan Khan Sálár. Hasan Khán Sálár, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muḥammad Sháh, and struck money at Mesh-hed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Sháh (no. 577, p. 186), which does not designate the sovereign, except allusively. His rebellion began on the news of Muḥammad Sháh's death (Watson, p. 363, cf. Táríkh-i-Kájáría, f. 260b, where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Sháh). The rebellion came to an end after the Nau-rúz, 6 Jumáda I, A.H. 1266 = 20 March, A.D. 1850, and before 16 Jumáda II = 9-10 May (ibid. f. 299b,

3016, 302a). The period of Hasan Khán is thus A.H. 1264-6 = A.D. 1848-50.

Náṣir-ed-dín Sháh was first enthroned at Tabríz on the Náṣir-ed-dín. evening of the 14 Shawwál, 1264 = 12 September, 1848 (ibid. 257b); and a second time on Monday, 24 Zu-l-Ka'da, 7 h. 20 m. after midnight, 23 October, at Ţeherán, (ibid. 259b). Watson gives after midnight, the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (History of Persia, p. 364). As Náṣir-ed-dín had no competitor, I have dated his reign from the first julús.

II. COINAGE.

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of Hanway. These are here put into clearer form. The weight is given by him in Miskáls and Kiráts, the Miskál being 80.9116 to the lb. Troy 5760 grs. The weight of the Miskál is therefore 71.18 grs. I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division. The period referred to is the reign of Nádir Sháh.

Gold.		grs.
Muhr-Ashrafi		162
Ashrafí		54
Ashrafí of Nádir		54
'Abbásí should be		72
Id. Husain		84
Id. Sulaimán		114
Id. Safí	VI.	120
Silver.		
Rupí or Nádirí		180
6 Sháhí		108
'Abbásí		72
Maḥmúdi		36
Sháhí		18
Bisti (money of acct.)		7.2

Copper.

Kazbegi = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Sháhi. (Hanway, i., pp. 292-3).

Denominations.

Hanway's Tables. This is quite consistent with the weights of Nádir's coins, except that early in his reign we find pieces as heavy as 82, and 41 in the silver; and his currency includes two unrecorded denominations, the double Muhr N and the double Rupí A.

Gold coins, Isma'il I. to Kháns. The evidence of the scanty gold coins confirms Hanway. The Ashrafi occurs under Ashraf, who plays on the coin's name as derived from that he bore, thus:

The name Ashrafi, however, no doubt came from an earlier Ashraf, probably the Memluk El-Ashraf Barsabáy or El-Ashraf Káït-bey, under whom it became famous in commerce not long after its introduction into the Egyptian eurrency. The same coin was issued by Tahmásp II., Sultán Ilusain, Tahmásp I., and Isma'il I., who also issued its quarter.

The 'Abbásí of Ṣafí' is represented by the coin of 'Abbás I., weighing 118 grs., which is plainly a double 'Ashrafí. The 'Abbásí of 72 grs. is found weighing 71 under Muḥammad Khudabanda, and its half 35.5 under 'Abbás I.

The relation of these pieces would be-

Multiples.	Standard.	Maximum weights.	
2	108	118	
11	72	71	
1	54	54	
3	36	35	
1	13.5	13	

The only anomaly according to this scheme is the heavy weight of the coin of 'Abbás I. (118 grs.), but Hanway knew of such a coin under Ṣafī. The persistent use of the Ashrafī makes it probable that the gold standard of weight was not interfered with from Isma'ı́l I.'s time until Nádir

introduced the heavier Indian standard, striking the Muhr, and its double, with the Ashrafi. Kerim Khán issued the Muhr, its half, and its quarter, which took the place of the Ashrafi. During the rest of the period of the Kháns the Muhr and its quarter were mainly issued. The gold coins of Fet-h-'Ali Sháh and his successors will be noticed later.

The statements of Hanway as to the silver coinage may now be compared with the evidence of the coins, as presented in the following table:— Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins.

Mul-	Stand-			MAXIMUM	WEIGHTS		
		Ţahmasp II.	Husain.	Sulaimán,	'AbbásII.	'Abbás I.	Muḥammad
30	855.		836				
20	570		englania natura di dalamana	561	566		
15	427.5	413	401				
10	285		264	285			
7-1	213.7	208					
5	142.5		134		140		
4	114		114	113	112		
3	85.5		83				
2	57		57	57	48	56	11
1	28.5		28	28	27		28
1/2	14.2					14	

Table of weight of silver coins, Muhammad to Tahmásp II.

Chardin, who visited Persia under Sulaimán I., describes the silver money as having been the Sháhí, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ sols, the Maḥmúdí equal to 9, and its double the 'Abbásí,

Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money.

thus equal to 18 (Voyages, ed. 1711, ii. p. 92). Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II., makes the denominations the Bisti, Shahi, Mahmudi, the 'Abbasi, the piece of 24 'Abbásís or 10 Sháhis, and its double the 5 'Abbásí piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbásí being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (Six Voyages, ed. 1676, ii. p. 6 and pl.). The weight of 18 sols is 126.54, and that of 18 sols 6 deniers 130. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbas II, and Sulaiman in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Shahi and its multiples are those of the standard of 28.5, 85.5, 114, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbas I. and Muḥammad Khudabanda, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmasp I. and Isma'il I., it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Evidence of table.

Hanway's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nádir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbásí first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Later silver coins. Working down from Nádir, the Efsháris and Sulaimán II. (who only strikes 'Abbásís) continue Nádir's system, Ibráhím innovating with a 3 'Abbásí or 18 Sháhí piece; but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbásí, exchanging at the rate of 1 to 2½; but Kerím Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25.5, making a series of 51, 75.5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Fet-h-'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Fet-h-'Ali Shah and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of Kájár Sháhs. Fet-h-'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs., and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the Rupía, Rúpí, or Ríál, the 'Abbásí, and its half, the Sanár (a corruption of Sad-dínár, or 100 dinars), or Mahmúdí. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbasí system and the Rúpí system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Fet-h-'Ali's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the Tumán of 70 grs., soon reduced to 53 grs., thus identical in weight with the old Ashrafí: at the same time he issued the Karán, called after the Karn, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs., in silver, and equal to the 10th of the Tumán, or 20 Sháhís, in value. Ríáls, 'Abbásís and Sanárs ceased to be coined. The Karán was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muhammad Sháh continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the Karán to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or Panabat (penáh bád).

Under Náşir-ed-dín there have been successive reductions. By 1875 (A.H. 1291-2) the Tumán had fallen to 50 grs., and the Karán to 78. The denominations were then as follows:

GOLD. Tumán,
$$3.225$$
 gram. $= 50$ grs. $= 10$ francs. (.900 pure gold.) $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.6125 , $= 25$, $= 5$, 806 , $= 12\frac{1}{3}$, $= 2.50$, SILVER. Karán, 5 gram. $= 78$ grs. $= 1.0$ franc. (.900 pure silver.) $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.5 , $= 39$, $= 50$ cent. $\frac{1}{4}$, 1.25 , $= 19.5$, $= 25$, COPPER. $= 2.5$ Sháhí, $= 10.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ cent. $= 1.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ cent. $= 1.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ cent. $= 1.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ cent. $= 1.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ cent. $= 1.5$ gram. $= 1.56$ grs. $= 10.5$ gram. $= 10.5$ gram

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 Tumán pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the Karán has fallen to 70 grs., and the Tumán to 47.

In A.H. 1294 (A.D. 1877) the provincial mints were suppressed, and all coinage ordered to be struck at Teherán. It is from this date that the 'new coinage' described in the Catalogue takes its rise.

The present currency consists of Tumáns, in gold; the Karán and 2 Karán in silver (the 5 Karán and 1 and 1 Karán being out of circulation); and in copper the + Sháhí, Sháhí, 2 Sháhí, and 4 Sháhí. At Mesh-hed the Jendeki is used at the rate of 85 to 90 = 1 Karán.

For largesse, little pieces are struck in gold worth two Karáns, and in silver, the so-called Dú-sháhi, or piece of two Sháhís, actually worth & Karán.

General Houtum Schindler, in the letter from which I have taken the main facts of these remarks, acknowledges his obligations to a pamphlet on Persian mints, by Director Karl Ernst, of the Austrian Mint.

Art of Coins.

Artistically the coins of the Shahs of Persia rival those of the Emperors of Delhi. Less varied in types than those of Akbar and Jehángír, they are of more uniform calligraphic elegance than the Indian series. The character employed is at first Naskhi; Nestálik is then introduced for the reverse inscription, and ultimately it is generally Inscriptions, used for both sides. In the arrangement of inscriptions,

and in the occasional arabesque treatment of Nestálik, much ingenuity is shown, particularly in bringing the Shah's name into the centre of the reverse inscription.

At first the language is Arabic.

Obverse. Formulæ.

The obverse area inscription, until the reign of is used for نبى rarely : محمد رسول الله على ولي الله رسول. Mahmud, Ashraf, and later Ázád Khán, use the Sunní formula, of course omitting 'Alí. When, as usually, there is a margin, the Shia' formula is supplemented by the names of the Twelve Imams. The proper order, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على , is frequently varied for calligraphic reasons,

the prolongation of the على of على, thus, على, serving for a border, and the recurrence of the initials, o four times, > three times with , once, and , four times, suggesting, when the margin is in segments, a symmetrical arrangement. 'Abbas II. varies this formula by the full invocation on Muhammad, 'Alí, Fátima, and the rest of the Imáms, all being mentioned by their titles or qualifications, Hasan and Husain together, thus:

The same formula, apparently incomplete, and with names instead of titles, except that Ja'afar has both, appears on an anonymous coin of the time of Isma'il I. or Tahmasp I. Mahmud the Afghán, on the obverse margin of one of his coins, inscribes the names of the four orthodox Khalifas (no. 197a, p. 273). Ashraf issues their coinage as the "money of the four friends "سكدء چاريار, and it is probable that some of his pieces bore their names.

The reverse area is at first occupied by the royal name and style, and the mint and date. The style is afterwards to Tahmasp II. abbreviated or else more or less varied in a distich: the mint and date are not changed.

Reverse. Royal style

The full style of Shah Isma'il I. is السلطان العادل الكامل الهادي الوالي ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان الصفوي الحسيني are written indifferently. On a اسمعیل شاه and ماه are written coin, apparently of Isma'il I., published in the Supplement يناده عاشا [ه] كربلا (no.186, p.267), Dr. Rieu reads conjecturally يناده عاشا [ه] 'Servant of the Shah of Kerbela,' that is, Husain, which if accepted is the only special reference on the Persian coinage to their popular Imám.

The full style of Tahmasp I., rarely written at length, and on no coin to be completely read, is the same as Isma'il's. غلام على بن ابي طالب عليه السلام He also calls himself

The only known coin of Isma'il II. gives the style It is observable . ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه بن طهماسب الصفوي that Isma'il does not appear to be called the Second, as the fainéant Isma'il (III.) is similarly unnumbered.

The scanty coinage of Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda affords the following styles, which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خدابنده پادشاه سلطان محمد خدابنده پادشاه سلطان محمد شاه الحسينى. The word Sultan, as in the case of Sultan Husain, is part of the proper name, which is Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda. This Shah styles himself غلام امام محمد مهدى عليه السلام وآبائه, and varies his father's formula to غلام على ابى طالب النخ , in both showing a Persianizing tendency.

Under 'Abbas I., Persian appears on the reverse. The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both سول, and in alternative formulæ. The Shah's style is نبى in alternative formulæ. The Shah's style is بنده المعظفر عباس, and he also terms himself 'Ali's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class بنده شاه ولايت عباس

جان غلام صفى است and he also adopts a new one, which Dr. Rieu reads بثاه از جان غلام صفى است and he also adopts رشاه از جان غلام صفى است . A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form است العنم not المنا and shows but a single alif, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb. This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family.

Sulaimán I. must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Ṣafi [II.], but their recall (Chardin, Couronnement, p. 393) was so effectual that no specimens are known. This Sháh styles himself

in place نبى in place of رسول in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest titles, السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان ين and a shorter السلطان سلطان حسين شاه بهادر خان الصفوى and different style, in part novel, السلطان بن السلطان والخاقان بن الخاقان بنده، شاه ولايت حسين

Usually he is simply بنده، شاه ولايت. He also styles himself خلب آستان على a term varied in one of his distichs.

Tahmásp II. uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and sáhib-kirán. 'Abbás III. exactly agrees except that he is 'another sáhib-kirán.'

The rule of the Afgháns, Mahmúd and Ashraf, and that of Nádir Sháh practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions.

سمانگور Maḥmud styles himself Shah, and in his distichs and plate, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as Shah. He adopts Aurangzib's formula جلوس ميمنت مانوس, used by no other king of Persia.

In the later years of Shah Tahmasp II., when Nadir was endeavouring to expel the Afghans, a new and very Their origin, singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh, except the major part of those of the Efsháris. When Nádir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the Safavi line must have been very low. The name of Tahmasp II. could raise no enthusiasm: the idea of supplanting a weak king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nádir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular, and thus accustom the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Ali Riza at Mesh-hed, the most venerated building in Persia, suggested the issue there, and in other parts of

'Ali Riza

the country, of a coinage in which the Imám takes the place of the sovereign, even with a quasi-regal style. From 1143 until 1147, thus until the year before Nádir's accession, this money was issued concurrently with the regal coinages of Tahmásp II. and 'Abbás III. 'It went a golden currency,' so runs the distich, 'from Khurásán, by the grace of God, by the aid and help of the Sháh of Religion, Alí Riza, son of Musa.'

After this time weak sovereigns issued the Imám's money, and in the age of the rival Kháns the only currency was of 'Alí er-Riza and his rival in popularity, Muhammad el-Mahdí.

Style of Nádir and successors to Isma'il (III).

Nádir Sháh, with his characteristic boldness, wholly changed the style of the regal inscriptions. When he uses no distich, he is simply called the Sultán Nádir. In his two distichs he styles himself 'King over the Kings of the world,' 'Sháh of Sháhs,' &c. He also uses on the coins of his first and second year the famous táríkh, or chronogram, list and second year the famous táríkh, or chronogram, the list accession. Of course the Imám's coinage disappears.

'Ádil or 'Alí Sháh uses a distich, stating the circulation of the coinage of royalty in the name of 'Alí. As he was enthroned at Mesh-hed, which remained his capital, there can be no doubt that the name 'Alí implies that of the Imám, 'Álí Riza, but is this or the Sháh's name the primary meaning?

Ibráhím on the money bearing his name follows the system of Nádir. He either is styled the Sultán Ibráhím, or, when he uses a distich, Ibráhím Sháh, also qualified as sáhib-kirán. There is also an Imámí coinage here assigned to Ibráhím, issued under the name of 'Alí Riza at Tabríz in 1161. It has been earlier shown that Ibráhím was practically sovereign for roughly three months between

his overthrow of his brother 'Adil Sháh and his own enthronement. This period would well suit the issue of these coins at Ibráhím's capital. They could have been issued by 'Ádil Sháh earlier in the year, but a second issue of Imámí coinage by him is unlikely, his first being either Imámí or quasi-Imámí, and still more so is this the case with Sháh Rukh.

We have coins of Sháh Rukh of his first reign (A.H. 1161-1163) and his third (A.H. 1168-1210). In his earlier coinage he follows the practice of Nádir Sháh, being styled Sháh Rukh the Sultán, and in one distich he is sáhib-kirán. Like his grandfather Sultán Husain he is watch-dog of the shrine of Mesh-hed خلب آستان رضا. يا على بن Certain Imámí coins bearing the invocation يا على بن dated 1161, are assigned to this period of Shah, موسى الرضا Rukh's rule. They are of Mesh-hed, Resht, and Kazvín. They cannot be of Ibráhím, as he never held Mesh-hed; consequently we have to choose between 'Adil Shah and Sháh Rukh. As before, it seems unlikely that 'Ádil Sháh had two sets of coins, directly or inferentially connected with 'Alí Riza. On the other hand, had Sháh Rukh in 1161 authority as far as Kazvín or Resht? Probably Ibráhím, though issuing his own Imámí coinage at Tabriz during the interregnum, did not interfere with this very inoffensive currency elsewhere. One of the coins (no. 312, pl. vIII.) seems markedly of Sháh Rukh's fabric. Practically it is not of much consequence by whom these coins were issued, inasmuch as they bear no evidence of regal authority.

Sulaimán II., who dethroned Sháh Rukh, in his two florid distichs is 'the rightful Sháh Sulaimán II,' and 'the Sháh, son of the sayyids, heir of the kingdom of Sulaimán,' his father-in-law, Sulaimán I.

Sháh Rukh, during his third reign, styles himself sáhib-kirán, and Sháh of the world, شاه], and repeats the title خبان, as well as using a

new formula, 'watch-dog of the Sultán of Khurásán' ('Alí Riza).

Isma'il (III.), in the coins struck by 'Ali Merdán, as well as by Moḥammad Ḥasan, is uniformly styled , without any numeral, and with no further inscription.

Mahdí coins, &c., of Kháns.

When Sháh Isma'íl was carried away from Kerim Khán by Mohammad Ḥasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Sháh, now the puppet of his rival the Ķájár, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Favaïd-i-Ṣafavia, as well as from Kerim Khan's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'íl having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abáda, Kerim Khán proclaimed himself wakíl, ordering the sikka and khuṭba in the name of the Twelve Imáms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imám El-Mahdí.

و شاه اسهاعیل امی صفوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی مابین شیراز و اصفهان واقع است محبوس نموده خودرا وکیل الخلایق خوانده سکه و خطبه را بنام امامان اثنی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه این فرد بود فرد "شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان " "از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان " (Add. 16,698, f. 1256.)

We know from his coinage that Kerím Khán did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency: otherwise the author of the Favaïd does not need correction. The circumstance of the sikka and khutba in the name the Imáms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdí, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fáṭimís in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muḥammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf. Cat. Or. Coins, IV. p. ix. seqq. nos. 228-230, p. 55, 56.) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdí, as shown for instance by the coins of Muḥammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Alí Riza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerím

Khán, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khán's name. Thus Kerím Khán's constant invocation is القائم ن O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerím Khán also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' با صاحب الزمان, that is 'the Imám who was to arise at the end of the Age,' القائم في آخر الزمان (Cat. Or. Coins, IV. p. xi.) It may be remembered that Kerím Khán's proper name Muḥammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muḥammad el-Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerím Khán uses the Shía' formula he once varies it by the adoption of نبول for نبول (no. 326, p. 107).

Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán the Kájár strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Riza.

Azád Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the last time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázád's Shía' subjects.

Kerím Khán's son Abu-l-Fet-h, while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Ṣádiķ Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerím Khán.

'Alí Murád Khán alone varies in introducing the invocation يا على; probably the Khalífa.

Ja'afar Khán abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imám, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' يا امام جعفر الصادق. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imám such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'íl I. or Tahmásp I., on the reverse

of which this Imam alone receives his title (no. 651, p. 209). It was probably chosen as an inscription allusive to Ja'afar Khan and his father Ṣadiķ.

Lutf-'Alí Khán goes a step beyond his father in the distich of his coin here catalogued, and styles himself Lutf-'Alí son of Ja'afar (no. 445, p. 142).

Aka Muhammad Khán issues money in the name of the Imám 'Alí Riza, repeating his father's distich, and also takes up the coinage of the Mahdí, repeating Kerím Khán's distichs and varying them with two new forms. Despite his enthronement, the only allusion to his name is the invocation 'O Muhammad!' , the Prophet and not the Mahdí. Fet-h-'Alí, in the short period before his enthronement, issued money as the Sultán Bábá Khán, which is interesting as the only Persian coinage in which the title Khán appears without being preceded by Bahádur. As or السلطان ابن السلطان فتحعلى شاه قاجار Shah his style is the Sultan son of the Sultan, or السلطان فتحعلى النج the Sultan, Fet-h-'Alí Sháh Kajár. This instance of royal parentage is especially remarkable, as Husain-Kuli does not seem ever to have exercised the prerogative of coinage. The insertion of the tribe-name Kájár is also a curious innovation. The two mottoes, 'The kingdom is God's,' ملك العزة لله , and 'The glory is God's,' ملك العزة العالم , are practically novel.

Husain 'Alí and 'Alí Sháh follow the style of their father Fet-h-'Alí, except that 'Alí Sháh gives the title of Sultan to his father and grandfather, assuming two degrees of royal descent. Impressions of the coins of these sovereigns have been kindly communicated by Dr. Tiesenhausen.

Muḥammad Sháh, with the instinct of the Kháns, does not appear on his coins with any royal title or even by name, but adopts the allusive motto 'The king of the kings of the prophets (is) Muḥammad,' شاهنشه انبيا محمد. Thus he suggests his own name and usual title. The money of the rebel Ḥasan Khán Sálár, who resisted the

Coins of Kajár Sháhs. authority of Násir-ed-dín Sháh, is, to judge from the solitary specimen in the Museum Collection, a continuation of the money of Muḥammad Sháh, which could be continued by any other ruler, like the Imámí coinage of the Kháns.

Náṣir-ed-dín follows his predecessor Fet-ḥ-'Alí in the style of his coins. On the ten-túmán piece, he assumes the titles السلطان الاعظم والخاقان الافخم ناصر الدين شاه قاجار, and On a medal he appears as السلطان ناصر الدين قاجار, and on another as السلطان ناصر الدين قاجار. The same class gives us the allusive motto 'He is the aider,' هو الناصر, which does not appear on the coins.

The name of the mint is always preceded by the maşdar or infinitive noun ضرب, 'striking.' In the reign of Isma'il II. a custom begins, resumed by Ashraf, which becomes the rule under the Zands and Kájárs. A town takes its distinctive epithet, usually beginning with 'abode' دار': thus Shíráz is termed , city, 'The Abode of Learning.' The epithet The Abode of Sovereignty,' is common to the successive capitals, except Shíráz: thus it is used for Tabriz, Kazvín, Isfahán, and Teherán, and it may be noted that this use is long after Tabriz and Kazvin had lost their eminence. Mesh-hed takes the epithet 'holy' after its name, مشهد مقدس (varied very rarely by ارض اقدس, ' most holy land,' no. 522, p. 170, no. 635, p. 205), the earliest instance in the Catalogue being under Tahmásp II. (no. 169, p. 58). Under Tahmásp I. we find مشهد امام رضا (no. 13, p. 15). The most singular mints are the following :- Army Mint,' and ضربخانه، ركاب, the same, both Kerim Khán's; and ضرابخانه دولتي, 'State Mint,' on a medal of Nasired-din. The epithets will be found in a special index as well as in the Index of Mints.

The year is expressed in the figures of the Hijra date, almost always without the regnal year; the Persian money in this respect markedly differing from the otherwise similar coinages of the emperors of Delhi and the Durránis.

Mints.

Dates.

The regnal year occurs once (no. $27a^{***}$, p. 270), and possibly twice (no. 17, p. 9). The word 'year,' in the Arabic win, is very rarely employed. There is one curious example of the statement of the month and day Hijra (no. 447, p. 144, supra p. xxii). It is scarcely necessary to add that the Persian names of months, frequent in the earlier imperial money of Delhi, are here wholly wanting. Ashraf always gives his jubis year, and in later years the actual date also.

Distichs.

The distich or saj', according to Persian terminology, is a peculiar feature of the coinages on which the Persian language is employed. The earliest instance of which I know occurs on a coin of Muhammad Kerím Sháh of Gujarát, A.H. 846-855 = A.D. 1443-1451, Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States, (no. 416, p. 134, pl. xi). It has been thus read, with Dr. Rieu's aid:

[تا ب]دار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد

While in the mint of heaven there be the disk of moon and sun May Shah Sultan Ghias-ed-din Muḥammad's coinage run.

I may on this first occasion of translating a distich explain that I have done so on account of the extreme difficulty that their style presents, making a rendering desirable. I have adopted verse instead of prose as less cumbrous. The rendering follows the originals, line for line and nearly word for word. I have allowed myself the liberty of rendering 'he struck' in the first line in some cases by 'came' at the end of the line, immediately followed by 'struck' at the beginning of the next, the Persian notions of coining and circulation being inseparable: otherwise there is no transposition from one line to another. Any word added is enclosed in parenthesis, and every paraphrastic rendering is confronted with the literal sense in foot-notes, which also explain obscurities.

Safavis: 1sma'il 11. The second instance of a distich is on the only published coin of Isma'ıl II., described and engraved by M. Soret

(Rev. Num. Belge, 1864, p. 355, no. 47, pl. xix. no. 39), who leaves the reverse, which he could not decipher, to other numismatists. By a happy accident I discovered the inscription written out as a distich in the Álam-árái-'Abbásí, thus:

زمشرق تا بمغرب گر امام است علی و آل او مارا تمام است

If an Imam there be between the east and west, 'Ali* alone with 'Ali's house for us is best.†

The historian states that in devising a new coinage Isma'il desired to avoid the sacred formula with the name of God falling into the hands of such as did not believe as well as the legally unclean, but fearing to be suspected of an intentional omission of 'Ali's name, devised the distich above mentioned. Gold and silver coins were accordingly issued with the distich on one side and the names of Isma'il and the mint on the other. ‡

(Add. 17,927, f. 265a; ef. Add. 16,684, f. 61a, b.)



^{* &#}x27;Alí the Khalífa.

^{+ &}quot;Best" for "perfect," "all," all.

[‡] The whole passage is so curious that I have transcribed it completely:

و چون تا غایت زر بنام خود نزده بود و به زر کهند داد و سند میشد ضرابیان در تجدید زر و منافع ضرابخانه مبالغه میکردند اسمعیل میرزا در سکه لا آنه الا الله و محمد رسول الله و علی ولی الله که در یکطرفش نقش میشود تامل داشت و میگفت که درم و دینار در سواد (سودا) و معاملات بدست یهود و ارامنه و "مجوس و سایر کفار در می اید و عوام در حالت جنابت مس اسم الله که بهتنفای کلام قدسی انجام لایمسه الا المطهرون منهی و مذموم است مینمایند تردد خاطر بود که در عوض آن عبارت نقش نماید که در نظر خلایق ناپسند نباشد روزی در میان مردم گفت که چون مارا بدنام کرده اند درین تفیه خواهند گفت که غرض از بر طرف کردن این عبارت آن بود که لفظ علی ولی الله در سکه نباشد بعد از تامل بسیار در آخر قرار یافت که در یکطرف سکه این بیت نقش نمایند که بیت زمشری تا بهغرب گرامام است * علی و آل او مارا تمام است و در یکطرف دیگر اسم او و محل دار الفرب نقش کرده و در ساعتی که مختار او بود سکه کنده و جوه دراهم و دینار (دنایر) بدین سکه آرایش یافت

The description of the coin should be as follows:—

Obv. [ابو] المظفر [س]

[ب]ن طهها شأه الصفو[ل]

السهم عيل شاه

[د]ار العبب اده يرد ۱۸۴

ضر[؟] سانة]

[ء]لا[ی] و آله او ما[را] [تــهـام است]

Æ

On referring to M. Soret's plate it will be obvious that this reading is in part conjectural. On the obverse I do not find خان, which he places before السوهيل: the sign t I take for the alif of that name. On the reverse the order of the concluding words, bracketed, is doubtful. The metal of the coin raises a suspicion that it is an ancient forgery.

Abbás II.

Neither on coins nor in manuscripts do I find any poetic inscriptions until the reign of 'Abbás II., almost a century after that of Isma'íl II. This Sháh uses two distichs:

Throughout the world imperial* money came, Struck by God's grace in 'Abbás Sáni's name.

Lo! at this time throughout the world imperial money came, Struck by God's grace in 'Alf's watch-dog † 'Abbás Sáni's name.

^{*} Imperial *

[†] Lit. 'dog,' guardian of 'Alí Riza's shrine at Mesh-hed.

We are informed in the Kiṣaṣ that the first of these distichs was adopted the day after this Sháh was proclaimed; and that, at the same time, for the motto of his seal this line was chosen بود كلب على عباس ثانى,* where we may have the source of the second distich.

Sulaimán's coins in his first name as Ṣafi (II.) have not come down to us. Chardin states that they bore an inscription, which must have been a distich, as follows:

Sulaimán 1. (Safi 11.)

Zibad hestié chae Habas sanié Safié zad Zikkeh saheb Karanié.

Dr. Rieu thus restores the Persian, the first line in Chardin being obviously inaccurate, for it may be noted that there is no trace of 'chae' in Chardin's two translations. (Couronnement de Soleïmaan, 1671, pp. 149, 150.)

Since 'Abbas Sani from the world is passed away, Safi (the second's) money has imperial sway.

Examples of this coinage may possibly be found among the money of 'Abbás II. in some imperfectly classed collection, or among those of Safi (I.)

The two distichs of Safí (II.) of the second period of his reign as Sulaimán I. are as follows:

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads,† The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

^{† &#}x27;Ali Riza; the poet plays on his title as 'favour' or 'grace.'

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of 'Ali's* love, The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

Sultán Husain. Sultán Ḥusain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum:

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west, the twain Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's † shrine, Sultán Husain.

By grace of God upon a golden face he made His coin, Sultán Ḥusain, religion's aid.

(Fraehn, Rec., p. 470.)

Tahmásp II. adopts the distich of 'Abbás II., merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

Throughout the world imperial coinage came, Struck by God's grace in Tahmásp Sáni's name.

Tahmásp the Second struck on purest gold assayed No man but 'Alí and no sword but 'Alí's blade.‡

(Num. Chron., 1884, p. 266.)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallic use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

^{*} The Khalifa.

^{† &#}x27;Alí Riza nominated heir by the Khalifa El-Má-mún.

^{† &#}x27;Alí the Khalífa and his famous two-bladed sword. Blade, lit. Zu-l-fakár.

Tahmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunní Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rizá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rizá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Ţahmásp II.:

'Abbás III.

Sultán Husain 11.

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came, Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name.)

A marginal note in the Favaïd (Add. 16,698, f. 7b) gives the distich of the seal of Sultan Husain II. as follows:

(و سجع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد زشاهمردان فرمان حکمرانی فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en The son of Sháh Tahmásp, the second Sháh Sultán Husain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sultán Husain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rizá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiárí chief 'Alí-Merdán, ''Alí the hero,' by whose order Sultán Husain was set up.

Sultán Muhammad's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Áka Muḥammad Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaïd:

Sultán Muhammad.

^{* &#}x27;Alí the Khalífa.

[†] Add. 16,698, f. 148 α , where گهر for گهر, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

He struck his coin of gold by the Creator's grace, Sultan Muhammad ruler, of a noble race.

Safavis, Ahmad Sháh struck coins, none of which have come maternally. The family of down to us, with the distich,

Dá-úd. Ahmad. سکه زد بر هفت کشور چترزد چون مهر و ماه وارث ملك سليمان گشت احمد يادشاه

He struck in climates seven, as sun and moon in might, Ahmad the Padisháh heir of Sulaimán's right. (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daud, f. 42b.)

Sulaimán II. Of the short reign of Sulaimán II. the coins, only known in the British Museum, bear two distichs:

زد از لطف حق سکه، کامرانی شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame, The sovereign just, who second Solomon* became.

بر فروزد روی (؟) زمی چون طلوع مهر و ماه وارث ملك شد سلیمان بین سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth Heir of Sulaimán's right, the Sháh of saintly† birth.

The first of these I found in the Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd, where a coin is fully described,

و نقش سكه آنشهریار در وسط صحیفه لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولى الله ودر محیط همان صحیفه اسما مقدس ایمه اثنى عشر و در صحیفه دیگر زد از لطف حق سكه عامرانى شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانى (f. 99a.)

The reading of the other distich I owe to Dr. Rieu. At first I thought that I had discovered in the coin bearing it one of Ahmad Sháh, but the similarity of the first line to the second of Ahmad is evidently due to the same pretensions. Dr. Rieu's attribution of the distich to Sulaimán II. is confirmed by an ode in honour of his accession, which seems either to have originated the distich or to

^{*} A double allusion, first to his maternal grandfather Sulaiman I., and secondly to the Hebrew king.

[†] Race of the Sayyids, descendants of Muhammad.

have been originated by it. I have therefore thought it worth while to print the poem, the correct form of which is due to the great kindness of Dr. Rieu.*

The influence of the distichs of the Sultáns of Delhi is evident in these of the 'Ál-i-Dá-úd; and, as Dr. Rieu observes, the expression جَرْزِد on Aḥmad Sháh's distich is characteristically Indian, though the name of the royal umbrella does not occur on the Indian imperial coinage, the object itself figuring there.

The origin of this Indian influence is to be traced earlier in the money of the Afghán princes. Maḥmud has two distichs, the first of which is now correctly given with Dr. Rieu's aid, while the unravelling of the second is due to his acute scholarship:

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Irán he struck coin like the solar face, Sháh Maḥmud world-conqueror of the saintly† race.

چه نیر مهر انور بادشاه مغرب و مشرق خديو ڪشور ايران بالطاف خدا واثق كه تاج و تخت شاهيرا نباشد غير او لايق زشان و شوکت و حشمت بشاهان جهان فایق ید بیفا خمال او باعطای درم عاشق جهانی شاکر از عدلش بمدحش عالمی ناطق قمر نورانی از مهرش ببزمش مشتری شایق بیزم و رزم او هریك بشغلی راتق و فاتق ملك دايم ثنا خوانش نگهدارش بود خالق برارد عزم چالاکش دمار از دشمن ابق زلال مؤده؛ این می حلال شارب و ذایق سريز سلطنت كرديده اورا قابل و لايق بشاراتش مسیحادم رسید از کشور مشرق بر اورنگ شهنشاهی چو مهر و ماه شد شارق جلال و حشمتش بادا مصون از عارض و طارق پر و بال ملخرا تحفد پندارمش لايـق بود سال جلوس شد طلوع شمس از مشرق Tezkira i-Al-i-Daud, f. 98a-99a.

* شدء زالطاف رباني فروزان نير طالع در درج سیادت اختر برج شهنشاهی سليمان شاء عادل وارث ملك سليماني بعقل و دانش و فطرت زآبای سلف افزون بكف چون ابر دريا دل بدل چون بحرى بى ساحل مكندرشان شهنشاهي كز اخلاق كريم او عطارد كاتب امرش زحل طغراكش نهيش بود قاهید رامشگر شود مریم سر عسكر فلك دوري زدورانش مه و خورشيد دربانش سر شاهان بفتراکش زهی شمشیر بی باکش شد از الطاف رب حي بساط دشمنانش طي مزين كشت چون افسر زفرق فرقدان سايش بسيرى با صبا همدم اشاراتش شفا توام كه شاء معدلت كستر سليمان فريدون فر مبارات باد این دولت بر آن شاء قلل شوکت من أن مور تهي دستم كه در بزم سليماني چو از پیر خرد آئم(؟) شدم تاریخ جو گفتا

† Race of the Sayyids.

Afgháns : Maḥmud.

فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر زرشك سكه، محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sunk down the moon and shining sun, Envying the coin of Shah Mahmud world-conquering one.

Here the Afghán prince takes the titles Jehángír and 'Álamgír, which had both become personal to Indian Sultáns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzíb 'Álamgír, which runs thus, on the gold,

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore, Shah Aurangzib (throne ornament*) of earth the conqueror. while on the silver بعر takes the place of مبر.

Ashraf. The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional:

Upon the Ashrafi† was wrought the magic of his grace's name, Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came.

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might: Let his coin's legend read 'Requited be unright.'

By grace of Ashraf Shah, who keeps the right, The gold of the four friends; now sees the light.

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign; the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it; while the third, boldly substi-

^{*} Translation of Aurangzib.

[†] One would be inclined to suggest the English 'noble,'

I The four 'orthodox' Khalifas,

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abu-Bekr, 'Omar, 'Osmán, and 'Alí, for the twelve Imáms, is the strongest instance of Sunní profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos. 203, 204, p. 68) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Mahmúd since acquired (Suppl. no. 197a, p. 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunní coins.

Nádir Sháh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are-

Efsháris : Nádir.

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed Phonix* of Persia's land, world-conqueror, sovereign named.

> هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران Over Sultáns of earth is Sultán, Nadír, Sháh of Sháhs, Şáhibkerán.†

'Alí or 'Adil Sháh's distich may belong to the 'Alí Rizá 'Adil Sháh. series, though in the name of 'Alí no doubt it refers to the Sháh's name as 'Alí: as already said (p. lxx.), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Shah or Imam:

Decreed of Him who ceases not, a currency there came The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Ali's name.

Ibráhím reverts to a distich in the old Safavi style:

Ibráhím.

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth, Sháh Ibráhím, (his gold) sun-like illumining the earth.



^{*} Nádir.

[†] Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

^{‡ &#}x27;Alí Sháh and 'Alí Riza.

Sháh Rukh.

Sháh Rukh uses three distichs:

Whenas Sháh Rukh imperial money coined, 'twas then A second time Irán renewed herself again.

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine, Shah Rukh the watchful dog of 'Alí Riza's shrine.

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nadír's efforts' worth, Dog of the king of the east,* Sháh Rukh the king of the earth.

The first distich, expressing the hopes which were raised by the brilliant young sovereign's accession, belongs to his first reign; the last, dwelling on his relation to Nádir, is of the third reign, when his power was limited to a precarious hold of Khurásán, where alone Nádir's memory was held in respect. The second distich is common to both periods. It is to be noted that in both the second and third the devotion to 'Alí Rizá is marked.

Zands: Lutf 'Alí Khán. Throughout the period of the rival Kháns there is but a solitary personal distich, that of the heroic and unfortunate Lutf-'Alí Khán:

گشت زده سکه بر زر لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won From Luff'-'Alí Ja'afar's son.

It will be best to give all the distichs of 'Alí Rizá together, and then those of the Mahdí, with a few supplementary remarks:—

^{*} For Khurasan, which I could not bring into the line.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا Tahmásp II. موسی رضا نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

'Alí-Rizá series.

From out of Khurásán a golden coin by grace divine was sent, And aid of 'Alí Musa's son the kingly saint* benevolent.

المناس ا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree, Gold of saintly Riza has its currency.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا Muḥammad Ḥasan, بنام علی بن موسی رضا Aka Muḥammad

> A golden coin by happy fate has run In name of peaceful 'Alí Musa's son.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد Kerím Khán, منافر سیم در جهان باشد Aka Muḥammad

While gold and silver through the world shall flow, Coin of the Age's Lord† (the true Imám) shall go.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان Kerím Khán, از سکه ٔ امام بحق صاحب الزمان 'Abu-l-Fet-ḥ, Ṣádiķ, 'Alí Murád, Aķa Muḥammad

Silver and gold through all the world have now become the moon and sun, Thanks to the true Imam's imprint the Age's Lord (the rightful one).

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد Ázád Khán سکم صاحب الزمان باشد

So long as Ázád on the earth shall stand The Age's Master shall the coin command.

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد Aka Muḥammad سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

* Lit., Sháh of Religion, 'Alí Riza.

Mahdi series.

⁺ The Lord or Master of the Age, the Mahdí.

بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد Aka Muhammad سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Azád's throughout the series.

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzíb already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver.* The idea of Kerím Khán's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehándár Sháh, as follows,

در افاق زد سکه بر مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun, Jehandar Shah, the champion of the faith, victorious one.

This is varied by چون مهر و ماه. Farrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه زد از فضل حق برسیم و زر پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore.

سکه بر مهر دوصد مهری زد از لطف اله ثانی صاحب قران شاء جهان دین پناه روی زر بادا زنقش سکه اش عالم فروز تا شود از پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection.)

^{*} The lines on the two-hundred mohur piece of Sháh Jehán handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illumined by the sun's ray:

A distich on a medal of Násir-ed-dín Sháh (Med. no. 1, p. 262) may be added:

> هر شيردل که دشمن شهرا عيان گرفت از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

Whoso with lion-heart the sovereign's foes withstands This badge he takes at our refulgent* grace's hands.

The invocations, which form a marked characteristic of Invocations. Persian coinage, do not appear in the earlier period. Excluding the pious exhortation to invoke the aid of 'Alí, ending with a prayer the close of which is an invocation, 'O 'Alí!' three times repeated, where indeed we may find the germ of the later invocations, the list is as follows:

يا على بن موسى الرضا Sháh Rukh

یا کریم Kerím Khán, Şádiķ.

يا صاحب الزمان Kerím Khán.

يا على 'Alí Murád. Ja'afar.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

یا محمد Aka Muhammad.

These invocations gained under Kerim Khán that Other religious inscripallusive force which is made specially prominent in the tions. appropriate inscription of Ja'far Khán's, in which he and his father Sádik Khán are both alluded to.

Certain religious inscriptions have yet to be noticed. gold coin of Kerím Khán (nos. 328, 328a, p. 108,) has above the reverse inscription as; and in the midst of the obverse inscription, dividing the distich, کریم. These words probably represent the phrase يا من هو بمن رجاه كريم given in the Favaïd as the inscription of Kerím Khán's seal.† This phrase evidently suggested the motto يا كرير.

Aka Muhammad Khán on his largest gold pieces inscribes الملك لله. Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh as Bábá Khán uses two mottoes, that just mentioned, and العزة لله which alone is continued during his reign as Sháh.

^{*} Lit., sun.

^{+ (}Add. 16,698, f. 1250) سجع مهرش این بود سجع یا من هو بعن رجاء کریم

The inscription of Muḥammad Sháh شاهنشه انبيا محمد may be regarded as an allusive motto. The coins of Náṣired-dín bear no motto, but the allusive one هو الناصر occurs on the medal of his karn, also the centenary of the Kájár Dynasty (Med. no. 3, p. 263).

The copper coinage of Persia under the Shahs is until

Autonomous copper.

the present reign, with insignificant exceptions, autonomous.

Types and Tatar Cycle.

animal, and on the reverse the name of the mint, preceded by ضرب, ضرب فلوس. No doubt the first inscrip-

tion should be read فلوس ضرب, the inversion being due to the habit on gold and silver money of placing the word at the foot of the coin, to be read immediately before the mint written next above it.

As the types in several instances are identical with the eponymous animals of the Tatar Cycle, it might be supposed that these at least were chosen with a chronological intention.

The animals of the Cycle are as follows, with the equivalent, apparent or probable, on the coins, and the animals on the coins not in the cycle.

Tatar Cycle.	Equivalent.	Probable Equivalent.	Non-equivalent.
Mouse			
Ox	Bull		
Tiger			
Hare	Hare		1 10
Crocodile	Dragon		
Serpent			
Horse	Horse		
Sheep	Ibex		Y
Ape	Ape		
Hen	Cock	Peacock	
Dog			
Hog		Elephant	
0	100	11 1	Camel

Goose (Duck)
Fishes
Lion and Sun
Lion
Sun
Lion and Bull
Lion and Stag
Ship
Sabre.

There can be no question that some of the coin-types are derived from the animals of the Tatar Cycle. There is however no chronological reference. This is sufficiently shown by the intervals at which types recur.

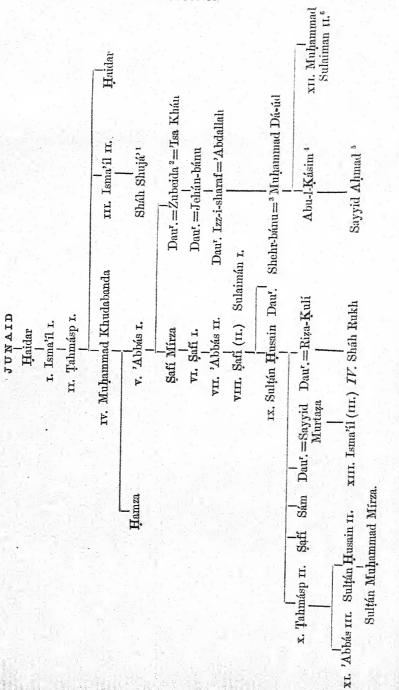
The Lion and Sun and the cognate types are of different origin. The Lion and Sun is of Seljuk derivation, or older. The Lion and Bull and Lion and Stag may be carried back to the Achæmenid times. The Ship is an isolated type. The famous two-bladed sword of 'Alí, Zu-l-fikár, properly Zu-l-fakár, is of course a Shí'a symbol.

GENEALOGICAL TREES.

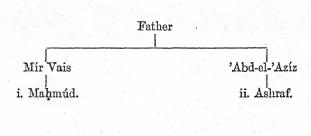
In the following genealogical trees the object is to exhibit the descent of the Sháhs and other rulers, whose names are distinguished by numerals. A few names have been added of personages who may have exercised royal functions, though I have found no proof that they did so, as Ḥamza the son of Muḥammad Khudabanda, and others of the first historical importance, as Ḥaidar, the brother of the king just mentioned. Where royal personages have apparently been personated their names are here given, as Ṣafi and Sám, the sons of Sultán Ḥusain Sháh. I have been able to place the sons in order of seniority with the exception of those of Sultán Ḥusain Sháh.



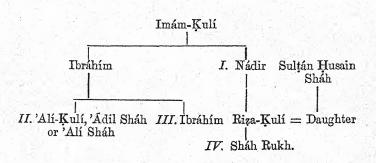
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŞAFAVIS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE AFGHANS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE EFSHÁRIS.

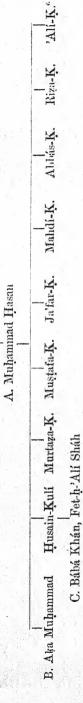






GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.

Fet-h-'Alí



'Abbás Mírza D. Ḥusain 'Alí' E. 'Ali Sháh

G. Násir-ed-dín.

F. Muhammad Sháh

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREES.

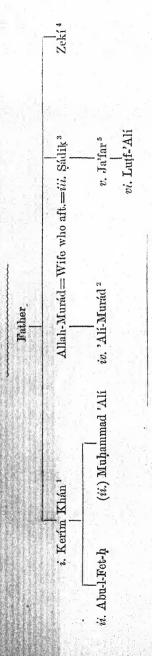
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAFAVIS.

- 1. The infant heir of Isma'il. 'Alam-árái, Add. 16,684, f. 62b.
- 2. Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd, f. 32 a, for this female descent from 'Abbás I.
 - 3. Ib. Fol. 64 b-65 b.
 - 4. Ib. Fol. 34 b.
 - 5. Ib. Fol. 37 α.
 - 6. Ib. Fol. 64 b.

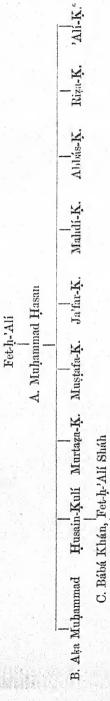
GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE ZANDS AND KAJARS.

- 1. Muḥammad Kerím, originally called Tushmál-Kerím. Zinat-et-Taváríkh, Add. 23,527, f. 171 b.
- 2. 'Alí-Murád was foster-sister's son of Zekí Khán and son of 'Allah-Murád Khán. His mother, after his father's death, took refuge in Sádik Khán's harím, and became mother of Muhammad Ja'far Khán. Gítí-Kushái, f. 91 a. In the Zínat, Sayyid-Murád Khán and his fellow conspirators against Ja'far, Dín Murád and Sháh Murád, are called sons of the paternal uncle, 'Alí Murád Khán (Ibid. 32 a). 'Alí-Murád is always called a Zand, but I have been unable to ascertain his relationship to other members of the family.
 - 3. Muḥammad Şádiķ.
- 4. Zekí, younger brother of Kerím Khán. Favaïd, Add. 16,698, f. 129 b.
 - 5. Muhammad Ja'far. Giti-Kushái, f. 91 a.
- 6. This list in order is taken from the Táríkh-i-Kájáría (lithogr.) 10α , and given on account of the importance of the personages.
 - 7. Fermán-Fermá.
 - 8. Zill-i-Sultan.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ZANDS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.



Abbás Mirza D. Ḥusain 'Ali'

E. 'Ali Shah "

F. Muḥammad Sháh

G. Nágir-ed-dín.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREES.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAFAVIS.

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 - 5. Ib. Fol. 37 α.
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 129 b.
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- 6. This list in order is taken from the Táríkh-i-Kájáría (lithogr.) 10α , and given on account of the importance of the personages.
 - 7. Fermán-Fermá.
 - 8. Zill-i-Sultán.



ERRATA.

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P. 19, l. 1, for Mohammad read Muhammad
```

,, 25, Il. 8, 11, 12, for -wi read (5)

" 30, l. 2, for 1666 read 1667

" 67, " 14, 25, dele (die of 1137)

" 86, " 4, for " with name of" read " with allusion to "

" 91, " 4, for 1750 read 1749

" 98, " 7, transpose lines of distich

", ", ", 4 from foot, for an read and

، 108, ,, 15 ,, با ايمن ,, با ايمن ,,

الامان ,, الامام ,, ,, الامان ,,

امان of ن ,, امام of مر ,, به المان of به ,, به المام of به به به به المام

"132, " 2 " " Fat-h " Fet-h

"140, "1 " " Jaa'far " Ja'far

,, 153, last line, insert PL. XIII.

,, 177, l. 4, for انبيا read انبيا

" 190, " 12, dele PL. XV.

" 205, " 2, for Arz-i-kuds read Arz-i-akdas

ارض (ا)قدس " ارض قدس " (۱)قدس " ارض

" 232, " 7 from foot, for sun read sun, rayed

" 266 " 13, insert PL I.

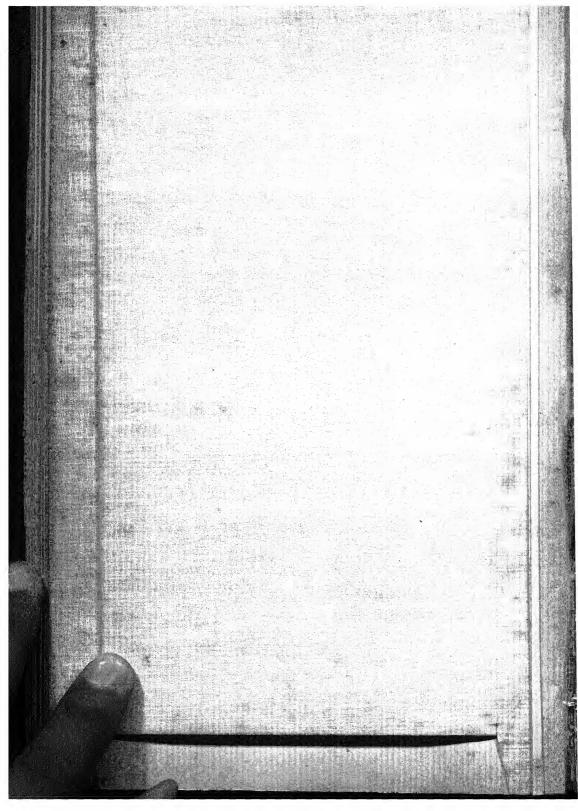
" 322, " 3, transfer distich to p. 319, line 15

PL XII., title, for Fat-h read Fet-h

" " " Jaa'far " Ja'far

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SHÁHS AND KHÁNS.

		ov ing self-ries government or one or responsibility and desire or substitution of the contract of	and the second s	aan in dalamanan ayaa ka k	and a reason of a terror and the real of a temperature of the real	ur fræðafliðar meðinskinninga að fliðanggræðigsænningsskrinninninninninninninnin sænsk kritisker í kænskinninn	menogalisessa on a su consensation de la Vienne de la Consensation de la consensation de la consensation de la						
ŞAFAVIS.													
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I. Isma'il I.	1 1												
II. Tahmásp I.	930 1524												
III. Isma'fi II.	984 1576												
IV. Muhammad Khudabanda.	995 1579 995 8.8. 996 1597												
V. 'Abbis I. VI. Şafi I.	996 J 1629											·	
VII. 'Abbás II.	1052 1642												
VIII. Sulaimán I., lat julús as Safi (II.)	1077 1667												
	1 1	AFGHANS.											
IX. Husain I.	11/5 1691	The same of the sa	SAFAVIS MATERNA	LY.									
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		II. Ashraf. 1137 1726											
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		to 1142 1729			EFSHÁRI	8.	1 2 1 N			19		Martin and American	
XI. 'Abbās III.	1144 1731					A Service of the serv							
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				IV. Sháh Ruki	s, let julius, 1161 1746	A.W. A.D.							
						H. Idrádaíra. 1161 1748							
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Husaha III, "Ali Merdin (wakii). *	1100 1745	Actal Code Code 1273	All the second s		1. 自然性线性	建设 化对邻		A transfer of the				4.4 - 1.4	
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									1193 1779 A	1 Murac. 1165 1776			
《明书书》 《诗》:"《诗》:"								Muhammad 'Alf, Abu-l-Fet-h,	1103 1779				
	aka Hari								1108 1779				
								III. Sádik. IV. Ali Murád,	1190 1782				
			[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]					V. Ja'far.	1190 1798				
								1					
Sultan Muhammad	* 1200 1786							VI, Lut. Alf.	1203 1789				
	11:1:1:	1 1.1 - 4						/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	to 1200 1704				
					μ ₁ 1210 1796						II. Fet-h-'All, as Bádá Khán	1211 1797	
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	1.1.										1		
				* The asterisk v		Article Control of the Control of th		in the same year Hijra an					



SAFAVIS.

I.-ISMA'ÍL I.

а.н. 907-930-а.д. 1502-1524.

GOLD.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لا اله الا الله

محسمد

رسول الله الله

علے و لے

Margin, in cartouches,

محمد | حسين | [جع]ف[ر] | موسى علم | علم محمد | [علم] | حسن محمد |

السلطان العا[د]ل Reverse,

الكامل الهادح السوالي ابسو

[1]لمظفر شاه أسمعيل بهادر خان خلد

الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و....

إضراه هر ۱۹ اة [ليك]

PL. I. A '7, Wt. 54'3

2

Shíráz, 922.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of repeated, the c making a rosette in centre,

حسین محمد علی | حسن محمد علی | جعفر [موسی] علی | حسن محمد علی

..... الله محمد "رسول الله على ولى الله على

Rev.

Countermark on obv.

ل عــد شيراز

PL. I. N '5, Wt. 13'7

3

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area within square, formed by علے in margin.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله علم ولم الله

Margin, in segments,

حسين حسن على | على | محمد حسن على

Rev. Area, اسمعيل شاه خلد الله الهظفر بها [در] خان <u>وسالطانه</u> ... ضرب Pr. I. N 45, Wt. 11.9 SILVER. Mint obliterated, 908. Obv. Area within square, formed by على, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله محمد على محمد على[على] محمد على Margin, السلطان السعادل Rev. [ا]لكامل الهاد م الوالم ابسو شاه اسمعیل بهادر خان ۱۸ الصف[و] ے At '9, Wt. 71'5 Astarábád, date obliterated. Obv. as (4), but area third line علم والرلله ا الحسن المحمد على ال Margin, Rev. as (4), but lines 3 foll. read المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان الصفوم ملكه (؟) ضرب استراباد . سلطا نه آ

(استراباد of [ما serves for I of سلطا[نه]

AR '9, Wt. 69'7

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but instead of .

.R. 9, Wt. 70'3

7

Sultáníya, date obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (6).

Margin, in segments,

Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending

الصفوے خلد الله تعالى . . . سلطانه سلطانه . . .

At '95, Wt. 69:3

8

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Margin, in six cartouches,

ا ا[مو]سے علم امحمد علم ا

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]ح

الكامل الهاد الوال ابو الهظفرشاه] إبهادر خان خلد الله

سلطانه تبريز

AR '9, Wt. 67'3

Ç

Merv, date obliterated.

Margin, in six cartouches,

على محمد موس على محمد الله على محمد الله على محمد على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I. AR '9, Wt. 70'7

10

Merv, $[9\frac{1}{2}]5$.

علے Obv. Area, in square formed by

لا اله الا الله

محمد ل اولله

رسو علے لے

Margin, in segments,

حسين جعفر موسى محمد علم حسن محمد علم

Rev.

السلطان العادل . ه اسمعیل شاه بهادر خان .

الصفوح خلد ملكه مر[و]

(Second line in a border.)

PL. L. AR '8, Wt. 477

11

Mint and date obliterated.

الله الا الله Obv. Area in circle, الله الا الله محمد رسول الله على والحلله على والحلله

Margin, in six cartouches,

[مو]سے علم محمد علم محمد حسن

Rev.

السلطان الكامل الهاد الوا الوال المظفر]... لم المحيل خاصد ... المحيال خاصو . المحقو .

R 1.1, Wt. 73.2

12

Mint obliterated, 915.

Obv., in square formed by غيل in margin, لا الله الا الله الا الله محمد رسواللله ولى السلم ولى السلم

حسین احسن احسن احسن اسی مو Margin, محمد علے احمد علی احم

Rev.

[الع]ا[د]ل

[ال]سلطان [ابو الهظ]فر اسمعیل شاه بهاد[ر]خا[ن] خلد [ا]لالم مسلكه و سلطانه

910

PL I. R '9, Wt. 134'4

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13
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Aberkúh, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by at in margin,

[لا اله الا الله]

محمد رسول الله

علے ولی الله

Margin, in segments,

[عل] | . . ن محمد علم | جعفر موسے علم |

علے Rev.

السلطان

الغازع في س[بيل] الله]

ابو المظفر ال[لم]

اسمعیل بهاد[ر خان خلد]

In centre, within sixfoil,

ضرب

ابرقوه

446

AR '8, Wt. 120.6

14

Shíráz, 928.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محصم

رستول الله

.... موسى على محمد م

على حسن

Rev.

سلطان

شاه اسمعیل

110

سيدرار

15

Káshán, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by at repeated, within lozenge,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول لله (sic)

على ولى الله

Margin, in segments, the following lines:

[ناد]عليا مظه[ر العجائب]

[تجده] عو[نا]لك [في النوائب]

[كل] هم [و] غم سينجل

بولايتك يا علم يا علم يا علم

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]
الكامل ا السهادي
ابو لهظفر
شاه اسمعیل [بها]در خا[ن]
الصفوم [ما]ک[ه]

In centre, within sixfoil,

كاشان

سنة

911

Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,

Margin, in segments, [م] alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

Margin obscure.

AR .6, Wt. 30.2

17

Ámul, fifth year? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by at in margin,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول [لله]

علے ولے ا[لله]

Rev.

[السل]طا[ن] العادل

ابو المظ[فر]

. . . . ن و سلط[انه]

. . . الله ملك[ه]

In centre, within sixfoil, within

AR .7, Wt. 53.4

17a

Demávend, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الـلـه محمد ر محمد ر سـول الـلـه و الحلي

Margin, in four cartouches,

محمد على حسن موسى علم محمد

Rev.

[ال]سلطا[ن] العا[د]ل [ال]كامل الهادى الوالح ابو [اله]ظفر شاه در ن [ا]سمعيل بهاخا [االصفوع الحسين سنة...

In centre, within border, دماوند

R '95, Wt. 119'5

18.

Kazvín? date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولى الله

محمد على موسى على Margin, محمد على محمد على حسين (sio) محمد

In centre, within quatrefoil,

شاه سمعیل بهادر خان

Pr. I. AR 1.1, Wt. 288

18a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of على repeated, the على making a rosette in centre,

Margin, in four cartouches,

[الس]لطا[ن] العادل [الكا]مل الهادى الوَلى سلطان سمعيل شاه [خا]ن الصوى (sic) خلد الله

Æ '9, Wt. 120'7

.....

II.-TAHMÁSP I.

а.н. 930—984=a.d. 1524—1576.

GOLD.

19

Mint and date obliterated.

Counterstruck,*

Obv. Area, within square,

[لا] اله الا الله محمد رسول! للله ولم علم ا[لله]

Rev.

[الك]امل الهادى الو... ... [الهظ]فر.... [شا]ه ... بها[د]ر

Counterstruck on rev., with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه

طهماسب ضدو ا

عد

N .7, Wt. 59.5

^{*} An earlier coin of Tahmásp or a vassal reissued.

SILVER.

20

Hamadán, 938.

Obv. Area, within square formed by at repeated,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسولالله على ولم الله

حسین موسے موسے . . . [علے] . . . علے موسے محمد علے جعفر علے ا

السلطان العادل الهادع السلطان العادل الهادع خان خان الله ... خان الله خاد الله خاد الله

Centre, within ornamental border,

شاه ظهماسب همدان ضرب

(Letters, &c., interlaced. طهواسب written جالے ; r united to 1, and ^ to 1 of همذان, which is affixed to 4.)

Pierced. AR '95, Wt. 92'2

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21
```

Işfahán, 949.

Obv. within sixfoil,

Margin, in cartouches,

على | | محمد على | محمد حسن

Rev.

[ش]ا[ه] طهماسب

صرب اصفهان

خلد ملکه و سلطانه

A '7, Wt. so

22

Işfahán, 955.

Obv. Area, in square formed by at repeated,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسولا

عل ولم الله

Margin,

حسین محمد علے | حسن [محمد] علے | حسن محمد علے |

Rev.

[1]لوالح

خان الحسيني خلد (؟) الله غلا[م]

In centre, within oblong eightfoil,

شاه طهماسب

ضرب اصفهان

Æ '8, Wt. 68'3

Mesh-hed, 976.

Obv. within ornamented circle,

لا اله الا الله

٨_----

رسول الله

ولىي عىلىي

Margin, in two compartments,

.... على جعفر ا موسى على م[حمد] محمد

Rev., in border formed by compartments of margin,

ضا

امسام

مشهد

9 4 4

ضـرب

Margin, in two compartments,

[السلطان العادل غ] للام على بن ابي طالب |

عليه السلام أبو المظ[فر] الحسيني [الصفوح]

PL. I. R. '8, Wt. 35'1

24

Same mint and date.

Similar; but in rev. margin legible

الحسيني الصفوع

السلطان العادل

[I. O. C.] AR '95, Wt. 71'2

24a

Resht, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

الله

لا اله الا محمد رسول الله ولى الله

Margin, in cartouches,

[السل]طا[ن] العا[د]ل الكامل Rev. Area, (شت رشت [ال]بادي . . . المطفر [الالتان]

In centre, within quatrefoil border, terminating in interlaced ornament on either side,

سب د طهما شا^ه بهار ب ضر

R '95, Wt. 69

25

Kum, date obliterated.

Obv. Area arranged in mill-sail pattern, formed of se repeated, the making a rosette in centre,

Margin, in cartouches,

[ال] كامل اله[اد]ع [ابو المظ]فر بهادر الله ه [خ]سلد ملكه Rev.

Centre, within quatrefoil,



AR 75, Wt. 69 8

26

Herát, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by at repeated,

لا اله الا امحمد لے رسنواللله الله [مو] محمد المعنق (Margin, محمد المعنق المعن

[السلاطان] العادل Rev. [الـكا]مل الهادع ابو المظفر [طهم]اسب شاه بهادر خان ... الله تعالم و سلطانه ... (١) مه (١)

In centre, within ornamental border,

Pr. I. R . 8, Wt. 41.1

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within border formed by cartouches,

لا الـه الا الـله محمد رسول الله عـلى ولم الله

Margin, in cartouches,

موسے علے محمد حسین | علے جعفر | علے محمد حسن | علے محمد حسن |

Rev.

[۱]لسلطا[ن] [۱۱]کا[م]ل ا لہادے [ابو] خان [الم]ظفر بہادر [الم]فوے الحسینے . . .

Centre, within ornamental border,

سب شاه طیما

R '9, Wt. 118

IV.—SULTÁN MOḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

A.H. 985-996=A.D. 1578-1587.

GOLD.

27a

Isfahán, 985.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

لا اله الا الله

محسسمد

رسو ال لله و على لى السلسه

Margin, within cartouches,

على حسن حسين | على محمد جعفر | [مو]سى على محمد

Rev. Area, within border of many foils,

علیه و ...

غلام امام محمد مهدے

اابو لمظفر محمد . .

سلطا * نَا[د]

ضر اصفه[ان

Margin, ملكه ملكه خلد الله ملكه

Pr. T AT .8 W+ 71.

^{*} الداء is probably the beginning of الدهاء.

Sarí, date obliterated.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولى الله] Obv.,

In centre, within fleur-de-lis border,

ی رسیا ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد

سلطان

خدابنده با[د* غلام على] ابي طالب عليه السلام ,Around

270

Similar.

لا اله الا الله محمد [ر]سول الله على ولى الله الا الله محمد [ر]سول الله على ولى الله

In centre, as (27b),

ی رســا ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد

سلطان

خدابنده داد * غلام على [ابي طالب عليه] السلام ,Around

PL. I. At '7, Wt. 27'3

^{*} على is probably the beginning of بادشاء, the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription.

V.-'ABBÁS I.

а.н. 996—1038—а.р. 1587—1629.

GOLD.

28

Isfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

Margin, in cartouches,

.....ا.... جعفر | [مو]سی علے محمد |

Rev. Area, in ornamental border,

ٽڻ' اصفسا اضسرب

Margin,

.... شاه خلد ... نه و

PL. II. N 55, Wt. 35 5

Kazwin, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle,

<u>الله لم</u> على و

Inner margin,

لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Outer margin, in cartouches,

.... | [مو]سی علے محمد | علے

Rev. Area, in border of many foils,

ہند یت و

y. 🧯

ضر ن

Centre, in border of eight foils,

و قزين

Margin,

خلد من احسانه

(The inscription reads بنده شاه ولايت عباس ضرب قزوين) PL. II. A 75, Wt. 118-6

SILVER.

30

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils,

لا اله الا الله

نبى الله عل و [لي] الله

Margin, in four cartouches,

.... جعفر ا موسى على محمد ا

علم ح[سن]

Rev. Area, as obv.,

يـــــت بنده ولا شــــاه عـبــاس

Margin,

... [خلد] الله ملك[ه] و سلطانه و عدله و احسانه PL. II. [I. O. C.] Æ 9, Wt. 14

31

No mint or date.

Obv. Area,

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area similar to (30); beneath عباس, a letter ?ب legible.

Margin illegible.

[I. O. C.] R:7, Wt. 56.7

32

Huwaiza, 1017?

Obv. within ornamental border,

لا اله الا الله مصحد نبى الله على و لي الله

Margin, in four compartments, جعفر alone legible.

Rev.

بند یت ر [و] ه [ش]ا لاه ضر عبا س

In centre, within circle,

<u>ح</u>و ب

(The inscription reads بنده شاه ولايت عباس ضرب حويزه)
Margin, traces of inser. with date ۱.۷۱*

AR 185, Wt. 56:3

^{*} From the style, this is a coin of 'Abbas I., not of 'Abbas II.

Huwaiza, date obliterated.

Similar:

A .9, Wt. 59.1

VI.-SAFÍ (L)

а.н. 1038—1052=a.d. 1629—1642.

SILVER.

34

Eriván, 1038.

Obv.

[الله]
[لا ال_]__ الا اعلى
[محم] د رسول الله و

Rev.

ب<u>نده د صفح</u> ضر ایدرول^{۳۸}

[I. O. C.] R. 8, Wt. 114.5

31a

Isfahán, 1039.

Obv.

LLA

لا اله الا اعلم محمد رسول الح لله و الله

Rev.

از جان شا[ه]
[۱]ست صفی
[غ]لام صفهان
ضر

Rev. inscription reads ساه از جان غلام صفی or شاه است از جان غلام صفی

PL. II. AR '85, Wt. 115'5

35

Işfahán, $103\left[\frac{8}{9}\right]$.

Obv.

[لله] لا اله الا[ا]

٠___د

[رسو]ل اعلى لله

[و]لى الله

Rev.

يت

[بن]د[ه] شاه ولا

[۱]صفهان

1.1

PL. II. AR .75, Wt. 59.5.

VII.-'ABBÁS II.

а.н. 1052—1077=a.d. 1642—1666.

DISTICHS.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

SILVER.

36

Tabríz, 1059.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محصم

رسول الله علم و لى الله

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسی علے محمد علے حسن محمد علے حسن محمد

Rev. Area,

بگیتے سکه صاحبقران ۱۰۵۹ زد از توفیق حق عباس ثان

ضرب تبريز

36a

Tabriz, 1062.

Similar to (36), date 1.er, and

ضر تبريز

A. '95, Wt. 112'7

37

Mint obliterated, 1065.

Obverse Area similar to (36): no margin.

Reverse similar to (36), but ends

Pierced. R. 65, Wt. 274

38

Tabriz, 1066.

Similar to (36), but rev. ends ضرب تبريز.

AR 1°, Wt. 113.2

39

Tabriz, 1069.

Similar to (36), date 1.19

R 1.45, Wt. 141.5

40

Tabriz, 1070.

Similar to (36), date

AR 1'35, Wt. 141'8

41

Mint obliterated, 1071.

Similar to (36), date 1.v1

Pierced. R 1'1, Wt. 135'8

Mint obliterated, 1072.

Similar to (36), date 1.vr

Pierced. R 11, Wt. 124.2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073.

Similar to (36), date

R 1.05, Wt. 139.4

44

Eriván, 1075.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۰0; rev. ends ض[رب] أيروان. . [I. O. C.] A 1.05, Wt. 128.4

45

Tiflis, 107x.

46

Tiflis, date obliterated.

47

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله علم لله ولى ا

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقران زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی ضر [تب]ر[ی]ز

48

Huwaiza, 1054.

Obv. Area,

Margin,

٠٠٠ ٠٠٠ ، ١٠٠٠ ، رسول الله

Rev.

[ض]ر عــبـاس

In centre,

[ي]ز[ه] حو چَ

[Rev. inser. should read جویزه عباس ضرب عباس ضرب اینده شاه ولایت عباس ضرب R. 75, Wt. 41.5

49

Huwaiza, 1072?

Similar; but rev. centre, [و] يز

AR '75, Wt. 48'9

VIII.-SULAIMÁN I. (ṢAFÍ II.)

а.н. 1077—1105—а.р. 1666—1694.

DISTICHS.

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس وجان سکه ٔ خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان

سکه مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

SILVER.

50

Isfahán, 1082.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

مصحمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے محمد ا

علے حسن محمد

Rev.

ش_اه ولا

سليمان بنده

ضر صفهان ۱۰۸۲۱

PL. II. AR 1.85, Wt. 276.5

Ganja, 1086.

Similar to (50); but

گنده

Obv. countermark of Dutch E.I.C. &

AR .85, Wt. 111.5

52

Tabriz, 1087.

Similar to (50), but obv. no margin; rev. last line,

۸۷ تبریـز

Pierced. AR '6, Wt. 26'5

53

Işfahán, 1090.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله علم لله ولى ا

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. as (50), but

ضـــرب

اصفهان

Æ .55, Wt. 27.9

54

Same mint, and date (?)

Similar, but obv. no margin visible.

Rev.

۱۰۹ صفهان

Unit of date wanting?

Æ .55, Wt. 10.8

Tabriz, 1092.

Obv. Area,

لله الا اعلم الا اعلم محمد رسول الح لله و الله

Margin as (50).

Rev. as (50), but

۱۰ ۹۲ تبریز and سلیمان

AR '65, Wt. 27'5

56

Işfahán, 1093.

Similar to (53), but date 1.1 r

R '55, Wt 27'3

57

Isfahán, 1096.

Obv. as (50), same die.

Rev.

PL. II. [I. O. C.] R 1.7, Wt. 541

Nakhchuván, 1096.

1 . 94

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi and بنده, and

صر ضر نخجون ا

Pt. III. A 1', Wt. 113'6

59

Similar.

AR '75, Wt. 57'1

60

Similar, but نخجون.

Pierced. R. 6, Wt. 28

61

Isfahán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; above first line 1.1v, last lines

صر ضر اصفهان

R 6, Wt. 27.1

62

Nakhchuván, 1097.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev.

شاه ولايت بـــنــده سليمان نخجوان ۱۰۹۷ ضاير

Pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 110.7

63

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

۱۰۹۷ سلیمان

A. 95, Wt. 114.9

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سلیمان

Pierced. AR 1', Wt. 111'3

65

Same mint and date.

Similar to (63), but obv. no margin.

.R. '75, Wt. 56'9

66

Hamadán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; and above first line ۱۰۹۷ mint همذان AR -75, Wt. 57-3

67

Resht, 1098.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

شث

AR '6, Wt. 28'6

68

Işfahán, 1099.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. Area similar to (50), but naskhi, and above first line

ښ ضر اصفهان

Margin, nestalik, in two cartouches,

سکه ٔ [مه]ر علمرا تا زدم بر نقد جان گشت از [فض]ل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

PL. III. R 1'9, Wt. 561'9

Isfahán, 1099.

Similar, but without margins.

Æ '5, Wt. 11'5

70

Tabriz, 1099.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

يز ۱۰۹۹ تـــبــر

Æ .55. Wt. 29.

71

Isfahán, 109x.

Obv. similar to (57).

Rev.

رضای
بہر [تاحصیل مقتداے
انس و جان سکه عیرا
انا [زر زاد سلیمان [جہان]

Pierced. R. 1.4, Wt. 252.2

72

Nakhchuván, 1101.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin.

Rev.

لناليهان

Pierced. R '65, Wt. 26'4

Ganja, 1103.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and

۱۱۰۳ گنجه

Æ 1°, Wt. 115°

74

Isfahán, 1104.

Obv. as (68).

Rev. Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but

above,

4.11

Margin in cartouches, as (68).

Æ 1.55, Wt. 285.1

74a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. similar to (62),

۰۵ گنجه

AR '95, Wt. 114'7

75

Kazvín, 10xx.

Similar to (53), but rev. ends

. . قزوين

Twice pierced. R '45, Wt. 10'4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date 1.

AR '5, Wt. 11'6

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre,

علے و

Rev. [بنده شاه ولايت سليم]ان ضر

In centre,

حـو

1.10

Pierced. R 8, Wt. 48.6

78

1084 (114).

Pierced. R '75, Wt. 50'6

79

1085 (1.40).

النج الله الا لله (sic) النج Obv.

PL. III. At .75, Wt. 53.1

80

1085 (10).

Pierced. R .75, Wt. 49

81

1085.

Rev. centre,

ينزه

1 00

. 40

Pierced. R . 75, Wt. 49.1

1086 (14.5).

Pierced. R. 8, Wt. 53.2

83

1087 (1).

Date written as on (81).

Pierced. R. 85, Wt. 52.7

84

1088 (1 . ^^).

Date written as on (81).

AR '7, Wt. 48'7

85

1089 (1 .49).

Date written as on (81).

R 7, Wt. 514

86

Sulaimán?

No date.

Rev. centre,

يسنزه

9----

لها

Outer inscr. obscure.

Pierced. A. '8, Wt. 54'

87

Similar to (86).

Æ '8, Wt. 53'6

IX.-SULŢÁN ḤUSAIN.

а.н. 1105—1135=a.d. 1694—1722.

DISTICH.

گشت صاحب سكه از توفيق رب المشرقين در جهان كلب امير المومنين سلطان حسين

GOLD.

88

Isfahán, 1134.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله على و

لى الله (*محدّ)

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے محمد علی Margin, علے علے حسن محمد

Rev.

ش_اه ولا

بنده حسين

PL. III. Pierced. A '85, Wt. 50'3

^{*} Peculiar to this coin.

SILVER.

89

Tiflís, 1107.

Obv.

لا السه الا ا مسحمد مسول الله عل ولسى السلمه

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

گشت صاحب سكه از توفيق ر
المشرقين در جهان امير المومنين
كلـــــــــــــن
ســــــــــــان حـــــــــن
ضر تفليس

R 1.35, Wt. 134.5

90

Tabríz ? 1110.

Obv.

لله لا الــــه الا ا على

محمد رسول الله و لم الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سكه از گشتوفيت المشرقين راب المومنين راب المومنين المومنين اكل] ما الما المومنين اضراب المومنين اضراب الموراب ال

AR .95, Wt. 112.8

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but گنجه

Æ 1., Wt. 114.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. R. '65, Wt. 26'5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date IIIr.

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 112'7

Isfahán, 1113.

Obv.

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

Obv.

صاحب سكه از توفيق رب المشرقين در ن جها المومنين سلطان حسين كلسان حسين كلسان حسين كلسان حسين ضر اصفهان

Pr. III. A 1.25, Wt. 111.4

94

Mint obliterated, 1113.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. [I.O.C.] R 1.05, Wt. 112.3

95

Similar.

Pierced. R. '75, Wt. 51'5

96

Isfahán, 1118.

لا اله

الا الله محمد

رسول الله

على ولى الله

Margin within six cartouches, similar to (88).

Rev.

* لله السلطان العادل

الهادى الكامل الو ابو المظفر ل

السلطان بن بهادر خان

السلطان ضرب اصفهان الصفو الصفو الصفو الصفو المسلطانية خلد ا ملکه

In centre, in quatrefoil,

شاه حسين

سلطان

ALLL

PL. III. R 2.1, Wt. 836.6

97

Isfahán, 1121.

Obv.

لا اله الا ا

رسول الله على و لى الله

Rev.

شـــاه ولا

ىــــــن

بندة حسين ن

ضر اصفها

1171

Pr. IV. At 3:15, Wt. 4918

^{*} The initial letter of all in خلد الله ملك is at the base of the inscription; and الوالى is written الولى is written الوالى is written الوالي

Isfahán, 1123.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شــاه ولا ير ... بنده ن حسين ضر اصفها ضر اصفها

[I.O.C.] R 1.7, Wt. 401.2

99

Same (same die).

PL. IV. AR 1.65, Wt. 264.

100

Mesh-hed, 1124.

Similar to (88), date 1177, and فسر مشهد

Æ 1', Wt. 83'

101

Eriván, 1125.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

ش اه ولا یب اه ۱۱۲۵ بنده حسین ن سر ایروا

Pierced. R. 6, Wt. 247

Isfahán, 1127.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله محمد على رسول الله ولى الله

Rev.

شاه ولایت بنده ن حسین ضر

AR 1 × 65, Wt. 129.3

103

Similar, 11rv

PL. V. A. 7x 45, Wt. 54.3

104

Same mint and date.

Obv.

لله لا الـه الا ا

[ن]بي ا[لل]ه على ولي الله

Rev.

شــاه ولا يـــــ

۱۱۲۷ بنده حسین ن

۔ر۔ ماھار۔۔اآ

AR 45, Wt. 57.3

Isfahán, date wanting. Similar to (104).

AR 3, Wt. 115

105a

Eriván, 1127.

Similar to 102; obv. varied, IIIV: rev. ends

بنده حسین ایروان

Æ 1'×'7, Wt. 133'5

106

Isfahán, 1129.

Obv. area similar to (SS); no margin.

Rev.

شـــاه ولا یمـــن بنده حسین اصفهان ضـر/

AR 1', Wt. 82'1

107

Tabríz, 1129.

Obv. area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

حسين شاه يت بنده ضـرب ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

و تبریز ۱۱۲

السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان خلد Margin, الله ملكه و سلطانه شدن بن الخاقان علم 1.1.7 بدر. 3410 شدن بن المسلطان على بن المسلطان على المسلطان والمسلطان والمس

Similar, but

Rev. centre,

۱۱۲۹ تبریز

PL. V. At 1.05 x 75, Wt. 134.2

109

Isfahán, 1130.

Similar to (106),

ئىر ئىر ۱۱۳۰

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 67.7

110

Similar; but rev.,

شاه ولا يد... بنده ن حسين ضرب ضعها

Pierced. R. 1.05, Wt. 76.1

· 110a

Similar; but rev.,

ن ضر اصفیا

A 1.75, Wt. 83.2

111

Tabríz, 1130.

Similar to (106), but تبريز and ۱۱۳۰

Pierced. R. 1', Wt. 78'9

111a

Similar to (111): rev. same die.

Æ 1', Wt. 83'5

112

Tiflis, 1130.

Similar to (106), but تفلیس and ۱۱۳۰ ضر

Pierced. R. '95, Wt. 71'8

112a

Similar.

AR '9, Wt. 82.8

113

Kazvín, 1130.

Similar, but قزوين.

Pierced. R.1., Wt. 82.8

114

Káshán, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شـــاه ولا يـــــ بنده ن حسين ضراـــــ كاشا

Æ 1.05, Wt. 82.3

114a

Similar.

Twice pierced. R 1', Wt. 75.7

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (106), order of letters varied.

Rev.

(The order is على استان على (حسين كلب استان على)

Twice pierced. PL. V. AR '95, Wt. 80'8

116

Nakhchuván, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

ضر نخجوا ١١٣٠

Æ 1', Wt. 82'7

116a

Similar.

Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 77.8

117

Isfahán, 1131.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا يـــــن بنده حسين ضر اصفهان ـــــن

AR 1.1, Wt. 82.1

H

117a

Obv. similar to (117); but rev. similar to (110),

Twice pierced. At 105, Wt. 66

117b

Eriván, 1131.

Similar to (101); but last line of rev. ends 1171

Æ '95, Wt. 83 2

118

Tabríz, 1131.

Similar to (111), 1171

Æ '95, Wt. 83'1

119

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar to (112), 1171

AR '9, Wt. 83'

120, 120a

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar; varied.

(Rev. of 120 same die as 119.) [I. O. C.] #R '9, Wt. 82 '6

*Pierced. #R '9, Wt. 81

121

Similar.

Pierced. R 57, Wt. 20.1

122

Kazvín, 1131.

Obv. Area, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (88).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border, similar to (113): 1171.

Pierced. R. 1.15, Wt. 79.4

Isfahán, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev. similar to (106); but صفهان: ۱۱۳۲

Æ 1 05, Wt. 80.3

124

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev. similar to (106): IIrr

Twice pierced. At '1, Wt. 82'5

125

Similar; but rev. similar to (110): 11mr

Æ 1', Wt. 82 6

126

Eriván, 1132.

Similar to (101): 11mr

Pierced. R '95, Wt. 79'2

127

Similar.

Æ '9, Wt. 83'1

127a

Resht, 1132.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شـــــاه ولا يـــــــــــــــا

بنده حسین رشت

ضر ۱۱۳۲

39918



Kazvín, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113): 11FF [1.0.C.] R 1, Wt. 83.9

129

Isfahán, 1133.

Obv. as (88).

Rev.

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 67.1

130

Similar, but حسين

At 1., Wt. 69.8

131

Tabriz, 1133.

Similar to (88); but IIIr and

ضر تبريز

Pr. V. A. 1', Wt. 83'2

131a

Similar to (111): 11rr

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 77'8

Tiflís, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border,

With two rings, and pierced. R. 85, Wt. 68.6

133

Nakhchuván, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

Pierced. R '95, Wt. 82'6

134

Tabríz, 1134.

Similar; but rev., within ornamental border,

تبريز and تبريز

PL. V. AR 11, Wt. 83.1

135-138.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

AR .95, Wt. 83.

AR 1', Wt. 83'3

Pierced. R '95, Wt. 81'2

[I.O.C.] Pierced. AR '95, Wt. 63'4

Similar to (135), but Tenth Imám على omitted.

[I.O.C.] Pierced. R 1', Wt. 81'3

140

Similar to (134), but rev. border not ornamental.

Twice pierced. R '7, Wt. 40'9

141

Tiflis, 1134.

Similar to (134), but

سبب تفلیس ضر

A 1', Wt. 82.4

142

Tabríz, 1135.

Similar to (134): 1170

Twice pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 78.

143

Tiflis, date wanting.

Similar to (112).

Pierced and ringed. R. 6, Wt. 23'2

144

Mint and date wanting.

Obv. similar to (90).

[صا]حب سكه [از] تـو[ف]ـيـق [رب]

[اله]شر[قي]ن [د]ر جهان امير المومنين

[15]

[سلطان] حسيان

R 65, Wt. 28.3

X.-TAHMÁSP II.

A.H. 1135-1144 = A.D. 1722-1731.

DISTICH.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

GOLD.

145

Kazvín, 1134.*

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محسمد

<u>رسول الله على</u> و لى الله

Rev.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقران زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب قزوین۱۳۴

Pierced. N '85, Wt. 49'1

146

Tabríz, 1136.

Obv. area similar to (145).

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے محمد علے حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (145):

ضرب تبريز ۱۱۳۶

PL. V. A '8, Wt. 53.4

S e Introduction, § Chronology.

Isfáhan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

۱۱۴۲ ضرب صفهان

N '9, Wt. 53'6

148

Similar:

Rev.

۲ ۱۱۴ ۲ ضرب صفهان

N .95, Wt. 52.7

SILVER.

149

Tabriz, 1134.*

Similar to (147), اتبریز

PL. V. AR 1, Wt. 82 4

150

Tabríz, 1135.

Similar to (146), ۱۱۳ تبرهیز

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 80.5

151-155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev. same die as 150.) #R 1', Wt. 79.1

At 1', Wt. 82'8

(Rev. same die as 152.) Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 82.6

Pierced. [I.O.C.] A 1.15, Wt. 82.7

AR .85, Wt. 62.1

^{*} See Introduction, § Chronology.

Similar to (150), 1100

Æ 1.05, Wt. 83

157

Similar to (150).

Twice pierced. [I.O.C.] AR '8, Wt. 37.5

158

Similar.

Pierced. AR '7, Wt. 19 6

159

Ķazvín, 1135.

۱۱۳۵), قزوین Similar to (150),

Pierced and ringed. R 1, Wt. 88.2

160

Tabríz, 1136.

تبریز Similar, ۱۱۳۶

Æ 1., Wt. 82.9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

Pierced. At 1.05, Wt. 82.8

Ringed. At 1.1, Wt. 86.5

163, 164

Similar; تبرعيز ; varied in points.

At 1', Wt. 82.9

Ringed. R. 1.05, Wt. 86.

165

Tabríz, 1137.

Similar to (160), but obv. marg. موسع for موسع; rev. ۳۷

Æ '9, Wt. 52'1

Mázenderán, 1138.

Obv. similar to (150).

Rev. similar to (150); but بگیتے and مازندران

AR 1.15, Wt. 83.

167

Resht, 1139.

Similar to (150), الشت رشت

A 1', Wt. 68.5

168

Láhíján, 1139.

Similar to (150); but الهيجان and توفيق حق and الهيجان Ar ·85, Wt. 42·9

168α

Mázenderán, 1139.

Similar to (166); but obv. in ornamented border, forming four cartouches in margin.

Rev.

سب طهمان ثا ا

Pierced. At 1.2, Wt. 82.5

169

Mesh-hed, 1139.

Similar to (150).

Rev. انج rev. countermark : ضرب مشهد مقدس

Pierced. R. 1', Wt. 61.6

170, 171

Similar; varied in points.

Twice pierced. R 1, Wt. 624

. Ringed. R 1', Wt. 84'

Mesh-hed, 1140.

یا Obv. similar to (150): but marg. [عمد ما المحدد]

Rev. similar to (169) المشهد مقدس

Twice pierced. AR 1.1, Wt. 69 7

173

Similar; points varied.

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 79.1

174

Mázendarán, 1141.

Similar to (150): but obv. area within ornamented border, dividing fourfold the marg. inser.

Rev.

مازندران

AR 1.15, Wt. 82.2

175

Mesh-hed, 1141.

Similar to (169), 1151

Twice pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 78.8

176

Istahán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but reverse,

بگیت سکه صاحبقران زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثا شرب صفهان

Æ 1.95, Wt. 413.8

Similar to (176); but مفهان الم

Æ 1.65, Wt. 208.8

178

Similar to (176); but ضرب صفهان

Pierced. At 1.1, Wt. 81.

179

Obv.

لا اله الا الله عل محمد رسول الله لم و الله

Rev. as (176); but صفهان

AR 1.1, Wt. 79.9

180

Similar; but صفهان

Æ 1.05, Wt. 83.5

181

Mázandarán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but rev.

۱۱۴ مازندران ۲

AR '95, Wt. 82.9

182

Tabríz, 1143.

Similar to (150); but obv. within ornamented looped square; no margin; and rev.

تبريز ١١٤٣

Æ 9, Wt. 26.5

Tabríz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150); rev. similar to (182), 1156 AR .8, Wt. 27.5

With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله علم و لى الله

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے ,Margin محمد علے حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شنسسس

شاه دین علی موسی رضا

[ضر] مازندران

Ringed. PL. V. R. 1.1, Wt. 83.4

Similar to (184); but obv. area enclosed in scroll dividing margin.

Ringed. R 11, Wt. 82.1

186

Mesh-hed, 1143.

Obv. similar to (184).

Rev. Area,

مقدس

Margin, in two scrolls enclosing area,

از خر[ا]سان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق | خدا نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

Pierced. R. 1.1, Wt. 78.4

187

Similar to (184); but rev.

ضر مشهد مقدس ۱۱۴

Pierced. R 1.15, Wt. 78.7

188

Obv.

لا اله الا الله على محمد رسول الله لم

Rev. similar to (187); but enclosed in border of many foils.

PL. V. [LO.C.] R 1 05, Wt. 82-5

Similar to (188); inser. of obv. varied.

Twice pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 79.6

190

Similar to (188); but rev. margin within ordinary border.

Twice pierced. R .8, Wt. 19.8

191*

Mázendarán, 1144.

Similar to (184); but rev.

۱۱۴۴ رضا

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 75.5

192*

Mesh-hed, 114x.

Obv. similar to (184); but no margin.

Rev. similar to (187).

مشهد مقدس۱۱۱

Pierced. At 1', Wt. 79'8

^{*} Possibly of 'Abbás III.

AFGHÁNS.

I.-MAHMÚD.

A.H. 1135—1137=A.D. 1722—1725.

DISTICHS.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر زرشك سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

SILVER.

193

Isfahán, 1135.

لا اله الا الله

مــحــه

رســـول الله

Rev.

Obv.

سکه زد سب

از مشرق ايران چو قرص افتا

شاه محمود جهانگیر سیاد انتسا

ضر اصفهان [ب]

PL. VI. AR .9, Wt. 71

Similar to (193), but obv. 11ro; rev. no date; countermark, sun.

Pierced. R. 95, Wt. 69'5

195

Similar; rev. same die; countermark, sun.

AR .95, Wt. 70.

196

Similar; rev. same die; no countermark.

Pierced. A. 95, Wt. 69.

197

Mint effaced, 1135.

Obv. similar.

فرو رود

Rev.

Pierced. PL. VI. R 1, Wt. 69'2

II.-ASHRAF.

а.н. 1137—1142=a.d. 1725—1729.

DISTICHS.

باشرفي اثر نام آنجناب رسيد شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه بود تعبیر سکه داد گناه زالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار بزر نقش شد سکه ٔ چاریار

GOLD.

198

Isfahán, 1137.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

رســول الله

Rev.

باشرفى اثر نام انجنا رسيد شرف زسکه اشر بر افتاب رسید سسسسس ضر صفهان

PL. VI. A '8, Wt. 53'2

^{*} Peculiar to this coin.

Isfahán, 1140.

Similar to (198), but 118

N .8, Wt. 53.5

SILVER.

200

Isfahán, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر جلالة

بود تعبير سكه

1 1 . 3

شــر شــاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس

ميلمنت

مانوس در دار

السلطنية

Pierced. R (base) '95, Wt. 58.7

201

Isfahán, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف_____ اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

اصغهان

PL. VI. A. 1.05, Wt. 70.5

Isfahán, 114x.

Similar, but obv.

فـــا اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137) similar to (200), but اصفهان

Twice pierced. R. 95, Wt. 65'5

203

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

ر[س]ول الل[ه]

Rev.

ز[۱]لطا شاه اشر

[ب]زر [نق]ش شد سکه چاریار

Pierced. PL. VI. At 1', Wt. 67:5

204

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

زالطا شاه اشرحق شعار

[بزر نق]ش شد سکه چار[یا]ر ر

[ضــر] [

Ringed. PL. VI. R. 1', Wt. 69'5

SAFAVIS.

XI.-'ABBÁS III.

А.н. 1144—1148=**А.**D. 1731—1736.

DISTICH.

سكه بر زر زد بتوفيق الهي در جهان ظل حق عباس ثالث ثاني صاحبقران

GOLD.

205

Isfahán, 1145.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله على و لى الله

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے Margin, محمد علے حسن محمد

Rev.

سكة بر زر زد بتوفيق الهر در جهان ظل حق عباس ثا

PL. VI. A 95, Wt. 52.8

صاحبقران Similar, but

A .9, Wt. 49.5

Tabríz, 1146.

Similar to (205), but البريز عادا

N '95, Wt. 53'8

SILVER.

208

Isfahán, 1145.

صاحبقران . Similar to (205), but rev

PL. VI. R 1'1, Wt. 83'8

209

Resht, 1145.

Similar, رشت

Æ 1.05, Wt. 77.2

210

Kazvín, 1145.

[قز]وین Similar,

A 75, Wt. 19

211

Isfahán, 1146.

Similar to (206), but 5 for o.

Pierced. At 1.05, Wt. 77.9

212

Mint obliterated, 1147.

Similar, but v for s.

Pierced. R 1'1, Wt. 78'8

With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

GOLD.

213

Mesh-hed, 1148.

لا اله الا الله

Obv.

Rev.

محسمد رسول الله على و لى الله

از خراسان سكه [بـر] زر شـــــــــــد

بتوفيق خدا نصر و امداد

شاه دین علی موسی رضا

Ringed. PL. VI. N .9, Wt. .55

SILVER.

213a

Same mint and date.

Pierced. R '95, Wt. 81'5

EFSHÁRIS.

I.-NÁDIR.

а.н. 1148—1160=a.d. 1736—1747.

DISTICHS.

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

Мотто.

(Chronogram.)

الخير فيما وقع

GOLD.

214

Shíráz, 1150.

Obv.

بر زر کرد نام که را در جهان نادر سلطنی سلطنی ایران زمین وخسرو گیتی ستان

. ضر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مانوس الخير فيما وقع ميمنمست تاريخ جلوس،

PL. VII. A '7, Wt. 53'2

Lahór, 1151.

Obv.

نادر السلطا

ن

Rev.

[1] لله خالد مالکه دار السلطنة لاهور ضور ۱۱۵۱

Ringed. PL. VII. N 1.1, Wt. 366.

216

Isfahán, 1152.

Obv.

Rev.

صفهان دار السلطنة ضرب

N .7, Wt. 53-3

217

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar, 110"

A '9, Wt. 153-2

218

Similar; varied in ornaments.

PL. VII. A '9, Wt. 169'2

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (218), ۱۱۵۸; but obv., date of accession, سُلاطين A '8, Wt. 170

Similar; but obv., date of accession, [] 1 ^ 21 1 2 A · 8, Wt. 169 · 8

SILVER.

221

Mint obliterated, 1148.

Obv.

بر زر کرد نام که [را در] جهان نادر ایران [سد]طنست [زمین] وخسرو گیتی ستان

ضر ۱۱۴۸

: arranged in monogram بتاريخ الخير فيما وقع

carrying point of ; date off field.

PL. VII. Æ '75 Wt. 41'7

222

Isfahán, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); but

Rev. similar to (214); but enclosed in border of many foils, and at foot 11FA

PL. VII. R 95', Wt. 82'5

Mesh-hed, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); مشهد, no date.

Rev. as (221), but points a between ightharpoonup and in of monogram; beneath, 1189

Pierced. JR '9, Wt. 80'2

224

Isfahán, 1150.

Obv.

السلطا

ن

Rev.

ملكه اصفهان

ضر ۱۱۵

AR .75, Wt. 103.7

225

Similar; but ن of اصفهان in form of ر

Æ :65, Wt. 79:8

226

Tiflís, 1150.

Similar ; but تفلیس

110 .

AR '75, Wt. 105.6

Shíráz, 1150.

Similar to (226); ضر ناه ا

[I.O.C.] Æ '7, Wt. 106'3

228

Kandahár, 1150.

قندهار; Similar

AR 1.1, Wt. 350.8

229

Similar; but 110 (very fine work).

PL. VII. Æ 9, Wt. 104'8

230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

R .8, Wt. 105.7

231

Mesh-hed, 1150.

صرمشهٰد ۱۱۵۰ (221) Obv. similar to (221)

Rev. similar to (223).

[I.O.C.] R. 1', Wt. 80.5

232

Obv. as (214), مشهد but no date.

Rev. in eightfoil border, as (214), but جلوسٰ

R '9, Wt. 70'6

233

Similar; varied in points.

AR 1', Wt. 70'8

Similar to (224); مشهد

AR '8, Wt. 107'3

235

Similar, varied in points.

AR '75, Wt. 104'4

233

Isfahán, 1151.

Similar to (224); ن of السلطان and اصفهان in form of ;

A. 7, Wt. 106

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] #R '7, Wt. 106'2 [I.O.C.] #R '65, Wt. 106'7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but joint; both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] AR .65, Wt. 107.8 AR .65, Wt. 107.

241

Tabríz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

خالکه الکه تبریز ملکه تبریز اادا

(, and ; in Tabriz in form of).

AR .75, Wt. 107.7

Similar to (241), but obv. dotted border and اه ضراا & 75, Wt. 106.2

243

Shíráz, 1151.

Similar, شیراز; rev. ends

R. •75, Wt. 106.5

244

Ganja, 1151.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ا۱۱۵ گنجه سب ضر

At .75, Wt. 70.3

245

Mesh-hed, 1151.

Obv.

سلط (sic) سلط

Rev.

مـقــدس مـشــد ضـــــرب

AR '9, Wt. 174

246

Same mint and date.

Similar to (234); 1101

A .75, Wt. 105.

Nádirábád, 1151.

Similar to (246); نادراباد

PL. VII. #R 1.05, Wt. 353

248

Similar; but obv. varied in points; rev. same die.

Æ 1.1, Wt. 351.6

249

Tabriz, 1152.

Similar to (241); but obv., of of in form of; border plain; and rev.

AR .65, Wt. 106.2

250

Tiflís, 1152.

Obv.

Rev.

۱۱۵۲ تـفـلـيس ضر

Æ '9, Wt. 178'6

251

Same mint and date.

Similar to (241); but obv. border plain, and تفلیس

Æ '55, Wt. 18'

Sháhjehánábád (Dehlí), 1152.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

۱۱۵۲ شاهجهاناباد

ضرك ف

دار الخلافة

PL. VII. AR '8, Wt. 175.7

253

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar to (217).

Æ 1, Wt. 177.9

254

Tabríz, 1153.

Obv. similar.

دار السلطنة Rev.

ضر تبریز۱۱۵۳

•

Æ '9, Wt. 170'5

255

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev. similar to (254).

'9, Wt. 178

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (255).

Rev.

دار السلطنة ضرب

[I.O.C.] AR '9, Wt. 175'3

257

Mesh-hed, 1153.

Obv. similar to (216); at base, 110"

Rev.

Æ '95, Wt. 177'8

258

Tabríz, 1154.

Similar to (254); but rev., date at base, 110°

AR 1', Wt. 176'5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date 1100

AR '55, Wt. 17.6

260

Ganja, 1154.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ضر گنجه

Pierced. R '55, Wt. 17'

Mesh-hed, 1156.

Obv. similar to (254); but at base, 1109

Rev.

مـقـدس

مسشسهد

غىسىرب

Æ 1', Wt. 178'7

262

Isfahán, 1157.

Similar to (253), 110v

R '9, Wt. 179'2

263

Sind, 1157.

Obv. similar to (217); but date at base 110v

Rev.

سندد

ضرب

PL. VII. R '8, Wt. 177'5

264

Mesh-hed, 1157.

Similar to (261), 110v

At '95, Wt. 179'7

265

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (262), 110A

Æ '85, Wt. 179'7

266

Tabríz, 1158.

Similar to (254), 110A

Æ '9, Wt. 178'8

266a

Sind, 1158.

Obv.

[هان نا]در ص[احبقران] ش [س]لمطان[برس]لاطین جهان شا[ه] هسسسس

..01

Rev.

سند ضرب

AR '75, Wt. 175.6

267

Işfahán, 1159.

Similar to (265), 1109

AR '9, Wt. 177'8

268

Tabríz, 1159.

Similar to (266), 1109

Æ '9, Wt. 178.5

269

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in ornaments; obv. countermarked A: 1, Wt. 178.5

270

Tabríz, 1160.

Similar to (268), 119

Æ '9, Wt. 178'3

271

Similar, 115.

Æ '55, Wt. 17.6

Pesháwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

خلد الله ملكه ضرسب پشاور

PL. VII. AR '9, Wt. 173'5

COPPER.

273

Bhukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاهم فلوس

Rev.

يهڪر ١١٥١ ضرب

Æ '85

274

Similar.

Æ '95

274a

1158.

Similar, 110^

Æ ·8

SAFAVIS.

SÁM.

PRETENDER.

A. H. 1160=A.D. 1747.

SILVER.

275

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv.

لا اله الا السله

الله الله الله الله

Rev.

بنده شاه ولا پست

سامر سلطا حسيئن

بـن ن ضرتبريـز ـــــ

Pr. VIII. A. '9 x '55, Wt. 88'5

276

Same mint and date.

Similar; but obv. all glad land

R '9×'6, Wt. 78'4

EFSHÁRIS.

II.-'ÁDIL SHÁH.

а.н. 1160-1161=a.d. 1747-1748.

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

گشت رایج بحکم لریزلی سکه سلطنت بنام علی

277

Isfahán, 1160.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev.

رایے بحکم اے یزلے گشت سطنت بنام علے ضر صفہ ان

is written لميزلى, and the يزلى) is written الميزلى is written درگشت

Pr. VIII. #R .9, Wt. 70.3

278

على ا Similar; but

[I.O.C.] AR '9, Wt. 70.7

ب ضر اصفهان .Similar to (278); but rev

Pierced. [I.O.C.] A. 9, Wt. 69.6

280

Similar; but لميزلى separate from گشت [I.O.C.] Æ1; Wt. 68-7

281

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv. Area as (277).

علے حسن حسین.... [مو]سے علے محمد علے حسن محمد

Rev.

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزی سکه سلطنت بنام عل ضر تبریز۱۱۶۰

Pierced and ringed. R '85, Wt. 72.5

282

Mesh-hed, 1160.

Obv. similar to (277); rev. اعلے عال and مشہد

Æ '9, Wt. 66

283

Similar; rev.

ضرب and على الم

AR '9, Wt. 70'3

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277).

Rev.

بحكير لير ين سكه بنام سلطنيت رايج لي على الااا گشت ضر مشهد

[I.O.C.] Pierced. R 95, Wt. 69.7

285

Herát, 116x.

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

A .9, Wt. 69.2

III.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 1161-1162=A.D. 1748-1749.

DISTICH.

سكه والمحافي والمحافي اله محاف الماهيم شاه محاف الماهيم شاه

SILVER.

286

Tiflis, 1162.

سكه صاحبة رزد بتوفيت [اله] انم Obv. [همچو] خورشيد جهان افروز ابراهيم شاه

Rev.

۱۱۶۲ تفلیس ضر

Æ 1.05, Wt. 213.5

287

Same mint and date.

Obv.

ابـرا هــــيــــم [ال]سلـطان

Rev. as (286).

Pr. VIII, Ringed. At 6, Wt. 17.5

288

Kazvín, 1162.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged.

Rev. within wavy border,

دار السلطنة

ضرق زاوين عاا

(1 in date for r)

PL. VIII. R 1.05, Wt. 215.4

With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا رواج یافت بزر سکه ٔ امام رضا

289

Tabríz, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محــــمد رسول الله علم و لى الله

علے حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسی علے محمد علے علم حسن محمد

Rev.

رواج یا بزر سکه امام رضا

> ضر تبريز اءا [__]

[I.O.C.] R .9, Wt. 70

290

Similar, points varied.

Pierced. [I.O.C.] AR '9, Wt. 68'4

291

Similar; points of obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

PL. VIII. [I.O.C.] AR '85, Wt. 70'7

EFSHÁRIS.

IV.-SHÁH RUKH.

First Reign.

а.н. 1161—1163=а.д. 1748—1750.

DISTICHS.

[بنرر تا؟] شاهرخ زد سکه صاحبقانی را [دو] باره (؟) دولت ایران گرفت از سر جوانی را سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا

GOLD.

شاهرخ كلب استان رضا

292

Mesh-hed, 116x.

Obv.

از سر ف]<u>√_____</u>ف

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ایسران گر جوانررا [بزر تا؟] شاهرخ [ز]د شکه صاحبقرانی [۱]

Rev.

مـقـدس

غارب

PL VIII. N .8, Wt. 169.5

SILVER.

293

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Oby.

السلطا

هـر ن

Rev-

ملكه مقد

مشه**د** س ا¹¹⁵

of السلطان in form of

Pt VIII. R 1, Wt. 350 2

294

Herát, 1161.

Obv.

خددا رضاکه جهان شاهرخ بحكم ن [۱]ستا زد در اءا

Rev.

دار للسلطنة

PL. VIII. R .9, Wt. 176

295

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Similar to (293); but 11 er

At 1', Wt. 359

Similar to (295), varied.

Pierced. R 1'2, Wt. 344'4

297

Tabriz, 1162.

Obv. Area, لا اله الا الله

رسول الله على و لى الله

Rev.

سکه[زد] در جهان خدا [بح] شاه رخ استان رضا کلسب کار میان میان میان رضا کار کار تبریز ۱۱۶۱

[I.O.C.] Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 69'7

298

Shiráz, 1162.

Obv. Area similar; no margin.

Rev.

خدا [ر]ضا كم ن شاهرخ استان كلى سکه زد در جها سر شیرا^وزاا

[I.O.C.] AR '85, Wt. 68'4

Similar to (298); but المراز ال

Pierced. R '9, Wt. 70'1

300

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Obv.

حدا رضا که جهان شاهرخ ن بحکم سلمان شاهرخ ن بحکم سلمان شاهرخ ن بحکم خالمان شاهرخ ن بحکم سلمان شاهرخ ن بحکم سلمان شاهرخ ن بحکم سلمان شاهرخ ن بحکم

Rev.

مـقـدس مـشـهـد

ضرب

At '9, Wt. 177'8

301

Similar; ود دراء

AR '9, Wt. 170'8

302

Tabriz, 1163.

Similar to (297), but 115"

AR '85, Wt. 71'

303

Ganja, 1163.

Similar; but mint and date, 15 manilar

AR '8, Wt. 72

Mesh-hed, 1163.

Similar to (293); but

[I.O.C.] AR 1.1, Wt. 358

305

Mesh-hed, $116\frac{2}{3}$.

AR '5, Wt. 18·1

306

Tiflís, 116x.

Obv. as (297).

Rev.

سكه ز[د ب]حكير [خدا] [در جه-] شاه رخ كلب ستان رضا ضر تفليسً [ب]

AR '5, Wt. 17'8

307

Similar; اتفلیس ; obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

Pierced. R '55, Wt. 15'6

308

Kazvín, date wanting.

Obv. similar; no margin.

Rev. similar to (297), but mint قزوین

Pierced and ringed. At '85, Wt. 63'2

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizú.

INVOCATION.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

SILVER.

309

Resht, 1161.

Obv. Area, الله الا الله

محسسمهد

رسول الله علم و لى الله

Margin, على موسى على

محمد على

Rev.

ي علے
بن موسى الر[ضا]
سن موسى الرضا

Pierced. R. S, Wt. 72

310

Kazvín, 1161.

Obv. Area similar; no margin.

1121

Rev. similar; mint and date قزوین

PL. VIII. Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 70.5

311

Similar; points varied.

[I.O.C.] Ringed. R .9, Wt. 76.

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311).

Rev.

PL. VIII. AR '9, Wt. 175'5

SAFAVIS (maternally).

(XII.)-SULAIMÁN II.

A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1749-50.

DISTICHS.

زد از لطف حق سکه کامرانی شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی وارث ملك شد سلیمان بین سادات شاه بر فروزد روی (؟) زمی چون طلوع مهر وماه

SILVER.

313

Mázendarán, 1163.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محسمه

رسول الله على و لى الله

Rev.

[ز]د از لط[ف] حق سکه ک[ا]مرانی سه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

ضر مازندر[۱]ن

PL. VIII. Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 65'3

Kazvín? date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (313).

Pr. VIII. Ringed. R. 85, Wt. 69 2

EFSHÁRIS.

IV.-SHÁH RUKH.

Third Reign.

а.н. 1168—1210=a.d. 1755—1796.

DISTICHS.

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا شاهرخ کلب آستان رضا

سكه زد از سَعْي نادر ثاني صاحبقران كلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

SILVER.

315

Tiflis, 1170.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله

محسمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

حسن حسین علے محمد جعفر موسے علے محمد (sic)

PL. IX. AR '8, Wt. 71.5

316

Mesh-hed, 1195.

سلطان خراسان [شا]هـرخ [شاه] جهان Obv. کلسست کلسست سکه [زد] از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبة[را]ن

Rev., in border of many foils,

مقدس سب مشهد ضر

Countermark on rev.

Pr. IX. #R 1', Wt. 170'4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رايج

Pierced. At . 55, Wt. 17.2

SAFAVIS (maternally).

(XIII.)-ISMA'ÍL (III).

A.H. 1163—1169=A.D. 1750—1756.

- A. Under tutelage of 'Alí Merdán Khán, A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750.
- B. Under tutelage of Kerim Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.
- C. Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, A.H. 1165— 1169—A.D. 1752—1756.

SILVER.

A. Under tutelage of 'Alí Merdán Khán.

318

Isfahán, 1163.

PL. IX. Twice pierced. [I.O.C.] R '5, Wt. 17.7

C. Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán.

319

Resht, 1166.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محـــــمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا يد بنده اسمعيل رشت

ضو عوا ا

Æ '95, Wt. 172'3

320

Mázendarán, 1166.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شاه ولا يــــــن بنده اسمعیل ن

ضـر مازندرا

PL. IX. A. '95, Wt. 177'8

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

Æ '95, Wt. 172'5

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but 115v

Æ 1', Wt. 170'7

ZANDS.

I.-KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICHS.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد سکه صاحب الزمان باشد شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATIONS.

يا ڪريم يا صاحب الزمان

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163-1172-A.D. 1750-1759.

For coins of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán Kájár see below, p. 127 and Ázád Khán Afghan, p. 130.

GOLD.

323

Isfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد

سكه صا الزمان باشد

Rev., within border of many foils,

صفهان دار السلطنة ض لائل

Pr. IX. N .95, Wt. 168.9

Isfahán, 1169.

شد افتا و ماه Obv

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه

دا النمان بحق صا النمان

Rev. similar to (323); four fleurons outside border, date 1189 PL. IX. N .95, Wt. 168-8

325

Army (جلو) mint, 1172.

شـــد افــتـا ومــاه Obv.

زر و سیم در جهان جلو از سکه امام

بحــق صا الــزمــان

Rev., within elongated quatrefoil, fleuron above and below,

جدو

1147

ضر

PL. IX. A '95, Wt. 169.4

SILVER.

326

Kazvín, 1167.

Obv. Area

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على Margin, محمد على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (323); but

PL. IX. AR '95, Wt. 70'4

327

Same mint and date.

Obv. Area

Margin as (326); but Imáms' names enclosed in four borders.

Rev. similar to (326), order of words and letters varied; date 115v 28 '95, Wt. 703 B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1172—1193 = A.D. 1759—1779.

GOLD.

328, 328a

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (325); but كريم in place of جلو

Rev., within pattern formed of two squares, one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو دار شيراز العلماا عُرُس

> Pl. IX. N ·85, Wt. 169·8 (Same die.) N ·95, Wt. 169·5

on obv. and هو on rev. seem to represent the phrase ويمر) on See Introd. § Inscriptions; العلم العلم in ligature.)

329

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, but no additional word.

Rev. within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شیراز عمالعسلم ضرب ال

A '9, Wt. 169 7

330

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within border of many foils,

دار شیراز ءراجسلم ضرک

N .9, Wt. 170.3

(اضرب of ب united with extremity of ب of فرب).

Tabriz, 1185.

Obv. الله الا الله

محــــمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev باکریم

تبرينز

دار ب

لسلطنة ا

ضر

1140

in leaf-border, date outside circle).

Pierced. N '9, Wt. 40'4

332

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in points; two fleurons outside obv. border, one at each side.

Twice pierced and ringed. N '85, Wt. 41'

333

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points; date IIAV

Ringed. N '85, Wt. 42'9

110 ZANDS.

334

Yazd, 1187.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within flower of eight petals,

دار يزد العسباده ضر^{۷۸}

(يزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

PL. IX. A '9, Wt. 40'9

335

Similar; obv. same die, rev. flower varied.

[I.O,C.] Ringed. N .85, Wt. 41.5

336

Khoï, 1189.

Obv. similar to (331); I of ل باله and of ولى and of ولى united in one stroke.

Rev.

(in leaf-border.) یا کریم

El-Başreh, 1190.

Obv. similar (to 331).

Rev.

PL. IX. A '75, Wt. 84'

in border springing from circle.)

338

Resht, 1190.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within broad quatrefoil,

یاکریم شت ضر دار المرز ر پ ۱۱ P۰ and IIP. within ornamented borders springing from pattern.)

PL. IX. A '7, Wt. 79'9

339

Obv. similar, varied; rev. same die.

A '7, Wt. 84'6

340

Yazd, 1190.

Similar to (334); but rev. enclosed in arabesque pointed oval, date 11.9 at foot.

[I.O.C.] A '8, Wt. 41-4

Khoï, 1192.

Obv. similar to (329); م of سيم united with الزمان of

Rev.

ضر خوی سب ۱۱۹۲

in leaf-shaped border.) يا كريم

PL. IX. A '7, Wt. 42'3

342

Yazd, 1192.

Similar to (340); but rev. enclosed in eightfoil, date in lowest leaf, 119r

A '9, Wt. 42.5

343

Same mint and date.

Similar to (340); but rev. varied in border, يا كريمر omitted, pattern of العباده varied, and date

[I.O.C.] N '9, Wt. 41'2

SILVER.

344

Mázendarán, 1173.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله علم و لى الله

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان ن حسب مازندرا

PL. X. R '95. Wt. 175

345

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر [و]سیم د[ر]
جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان
حسر شازندران

AR '9, Wt. 174'4

346

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

AR '95, Wt. 173.6

ZANDS.

347

Shíráz, 1174.

Obv.

شد افتا و م[اه]

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه اماه

حسب

Rev.

شيراز لعلم دارا س

Twice pierced and ringed. AR '85, Wt 70'2

348

Káshán, 1174.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دار المومنين ضرك الاست الاست الاست

AR '8, Wt. 70'2

349

Mázendarán, 1175.

Obv. similar to (344); but date ; rev., die of 1173 same as (345).

[I.O.C.] R 1'1, Wt. 177'5

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (347); varied in arrangement of words.

Rev.

PL. X. AR 95, Wt. 71.5

351

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 66'

352

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

A. '85, Wt. 17.6

353

Army-mint (Zarráb-khána-i-rikáb) 1176.

Obv. similar to (331).

Rev.

PL. X. R. 75, Wt. 70.1

354

Shíráz, 1177.

Similar to (350); varied in ornaments; date 11vv [I.O.C.] R1; Wt. 675

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331); rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, 11

AR '9, Wt. 47'2

355

Isfahán, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

يا ڪريمر

مسفسهان دار الأسلطنة ضرب ضرب

AR 8', Wt. 66'6

356

Tabriz, 1179.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev.

دار تبريز ا لسلطنة ضر ۱۱۷

(ن in form of تبریز of تبریز

AR. '85, Wt. 70.7

357

Teherán, 1179.

Obv. as (324).

Rev., within pear-shaped border,

AR '75, Wt. 70'4

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

Pierced. R .85, Wt. 69.8

359

Tabríz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but يا كريم illegible; date in field, اضراء, and border of quatrefoils.

At '95, Wt. 70'7

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شد افتاً و ماه زروسیم در جهان از سکه حسب المام بحق صا النومان

Rev. similar to (338); date 1141

Pierced. At 9, Wt. 708

Shíráz, 1181.

Similar to (350); but rev. at foot, الم ما and border of quatrefoils, having يا كريس interlaced within border above.

[I.O.C.] #R 95, Wt. 69 9

362

Teherán, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, with leaf-border above and below,

یاکریم طهروان ضرب

enclosed in two loops.) طهران interlaced, یا کویمر

Pr. X. AR . 8. Wt. 70.7

363

Yazd, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324); rev. similar to (334), enclosed in border of many foils, elongated above; ياكريم interlaced; date ۱۱۸۱

PL. X. R. 85, Wt. 70'8

364

Tabríz, 1182.

Similar to (359); but rev. يا كويمر legible in border above; ضرانا date, مرانا

AR 1', Wt. 70'4

Tiflís, 1182?

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه ز[ر و] سيم

در جهان از سكه امام بحق [صا] الز[مان] [ما]

[ضرك] تفليس

Rev.

يا ڪريم ۱۱ ۸۲ (۹)

(يا كريم interlaced; unit of date obscure.)

AR .75, Wt. 70

366

Tiflís, 1182.

Obv.

الحمد لله

ر لہین

211

Rev., within ornamented border, surrounded by dots, [یا کریم] in border above,

تفلي

AR 75, Wt. 46.4

367

Same mint and date.

Obv., within ornamented border,

ڪريمر

Rev.

تفلیس ضر⁄ــ

(interlaced.) یا کریم

Pierced. R '6, Wt. 22'4

368 Tiflís, 1182. Similar to (367); but rev. ضرب

Pierced. R '6, Wt. 13'4

369

Ganja, 1182.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. Area

یاکریم ≩ گنجه نب ضر

370

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within ornamented border,

یا کریم ۱۱۸۲ گنجه کنجه

(با ڪريم interlaced in a border.)

At 1, Wt. 57:5

371

Nakhchuván, 1182.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within border of quatrefoils,

نخجوان سبب ضروا ا

(ن of نخجوان in form of مر Border above obliterated.) R1; Wt. 70.5

Tabríz, 1183.

Similar to (364); but date ان ضوره

Pierced. AR 1.05, Wt. 68

373

Tiflis, 1183.

Similar to (366), date ضر

PL. X. AR '8, Wt. 47'

374

Nakhchuván, 1183.

Similar to (371); but date,

٠٠٠ ضر^ ۱۱ س

PL. X. At 1.05, Wt. 70.7

375

Tabríz, 1184.

Similar to (331), date IIAF

Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 17.7

376

Tiflís, 1184.

Similar to (366), date ضر

AR '8, Wt. 42'6

377

Ganja, 1184.

Similar to (370), date IIAF

Pierced and broken. R 1.05, Wt 51.6

378

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date 11AV

AR '9, Wt. 17.8

Tabríz, 1188.

Similar to (378), date IIAA

Æ ·9, Wt. 17·4

380

Kermán, 1188.

Obv. similar to (324), إ] (Die of previous year.)

Rev.

باكريم

in form of ر of ضمان of کرمان in form of ر in form of امام AR '9, Wt. 142'

381

Tiflís, 1189.

Obv. (interlaced),

يا ڪريمر

Rev.

Pr. X. A. '65, Wt. 25'2

382

Shamákhí, 1189.

Obv., within border of rays,

Rev., within leaf-border, with smaller border beneath,

AR 8', Wt. 48'3

Kermán, 1189.

Similar to (380); obv. same die of 1187, rev. date 1149
PL. X. R. 9, Wt. 1417

384

Ganja, 1189.

Obv. similar to (370).

Rev., within ornamented border,

یا کریم گنجه سرم ۱۱

Ringed. At 1, Wt. 50.2

385

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. varied in ornaments; countermark

on obverse, رايج

AR 1 , Wt, 47 1

386

Same mint and date.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

الـزمان حــب

رايج Countermark

Rev., in quatrefoil, within ornamented border,

یا کریہ گـنـجه ضرـب

Æ :95, Wt. 47.6

Mint obliterated, 118x?

[ش]د [ا]فــــ وماه زر و ســيــه

[در ج] هان از [سكه] امام بحق الز[ما]ن

Rev.

[ا]لله يم كـــر [م]لكه خلد يا

AR '8, Wt. 70'7

388

Similar; varied in ornaments.

AR '8, Wt. 68'1

389

El-Basreh, 1190?

Obv. similar to (337).

Rev. (date outside circle), کریم

بصر ده م البلا فر صر

in leaf-border, date outside circle. يا كريم

AR '9, Wt. 71'

390

Tiflís, 1190.

Similar to (366); but rev. within circle, around which ornamented border; and at foot 11 9.

Æ '85, Wt. 71°

Same mint and date.

Similar to (366); but date at foot 119.

AR '75, Wt. 46.1

392

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date ضر

AR .75, Wt. 46.8

393

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date اضراا

Æ .75, Wt. 47.5

394

Shamákhí, 1190.

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,

يا صا الزما حـــِــ

Rev., within border of many foils; above, fleuron, around, three pellets,

شماخ اضرا ا

Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 46'6

395

Ganja, 1190.

Obv. similar to (386).

Rev., within quatrefoil, 119

گنجه یا کریم سنس ضر

AR '95, Wt. 44'1

396

Same mint and date.

Similar; date 119+

AR .1, Wt. 47.1

Ganja, 1190.

398

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. same countermark, date 119

& 9, Wt. 47

399

Same mint and date.

Similar; date 11.9

Pierced. At 1, Wt. 47.7

400

Shamákhí, 1191.

Similar to (394); but obv. inner border plain; rev. no fleuron or pellets, date

فرا

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 42'7

401

Ganja, 1191?

Similar to (395); but date 1911, and countermark رایج Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 49.6

402

Ganja, 1192.

Similar obv. and rev.; around, four pellets; obv. same countermark; rev. date 1197

Pr. X. AR '1, Wt. 46'7

403

Shamákhí, 119x.

Similar to (394); but obv. in circle, within wreath.

Rev., no pellets; date, فراا

Pierced. At 1', Wt. 44'7

KÁJÁRS.

I.-MUḤAMMAD ḤASAN KHÁN.

а.н. 1163—1172=a.d. 1750—1759.

With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا بنام علی بن موسی الرضا

GOLD.

404

Isfahán, 1169.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

PL. XI. A '95, Wt. 170'1

405

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. varied in points; rev., same die.

A .9, Wt. 168.6

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron on either side, rev. ends

ضر تبریز^{۱۱۷} Pr. XI. Pierced. N 75, Wt. 42'6

407

Yazd, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ends

نـــــن ضر يزد ۱۱۷

PL. XI. A '95, Wt. 169'7

408

Isfahán, 1171.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron above, rev. ends

A '9, Wt. 169'3

SILVER.

409

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to 404; but rev. ends

AR '9, Wt. 177'6

410

Resht, 1170.

Similar; but rev. ends

Æ 1', Wt. 176'6

Mázendarán, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. فرب ; الرضاء forms one line.

412

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied.

R '9, Wt. 176'2

413

Mázendarán, 1171.

Similar; but rev. date الرضال الموسى المرضل موسى المرضل موسى المرضل موسى المرضل موسى المرضل معلى المرضل معلى المرضل معلى المرضل المرضل

414

Similar, varied.

[I.O.C.] R '9, Wt. 177

415

Asterábád, date wanting.*

Obv. similar to rev. of (404), without mint.

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دبا ســترا دار المومنين ســـف صو

Pierced and ringed. AR'8, Wt. 68'4

^{*} This coin may be of Aka Muhammad Khán during his period of divided rule; see p. 144.

AFGHÁN.

ÁZÁD KHÁN.

а.н. 1166—1169=а.д. 1753—1756.

With name of Azád Khán and title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

SILVER.

416

Tabríz, 1168.

Obv., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

all

لا اله الا ا

محسمد

رسول الله

Rev.

تبريز ١١٥٨

KHÁN OF GANJA.

With name of Nádir Sháh.

SILVER.

417

Ganja, 1176.

Obv., within border of many foils,

نادر

السلطا

ن

Rev., as obv.,

ء گنجه

نجه

418

Ganja, 1177.

Similar; but rev.,

گنجه گنجه

Pierced. AR '65, Wt. 17'2

Pr. XI. AR '85, Wt. 70'2

419

Ganja, 1178.

Similar; date 11vA

AR. '75, Wt. 71'5

420

Ganja, 1187.

Similar, IIAV

Twice pierced. R. '75, Wt. 69'9

421

Ganja, 1188.

Similar, 11^^

PL XI. AR '8, Wt. 67.7

ZANDS.

II.—ABU-L-FAT-H KHÁN.

А.н. 1193=**А.**D. 1779.

With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

A. Abu-l-Fat-ḥ Khán with Muḥammad 'Alí Khán as colleague, л.п. 1193—л.р. 1779.

(No coins.)

B. Abu-l-Fat-h Khán alone, A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

GOLD.

422

Yazd, 1193.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه حم] اامام] بحق صا الزمان

Rev. within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

ابو الفتح دار يسزد السعسباده

(يزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

PL. XII. N .85, Wt. 42.3

III.-ŞÁDIĶ KHÁN.

а.н. 1193—1196=a.d. 1779—1782.

With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION,

يا ڪريم

GOLD.

423

Yazd, 1194.

Obv.

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

(يزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

N '8, Wt. 41'5

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134
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ZANDS.

424

Shíráz, 1195.

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام

بحق صا النزمان

Rev.

Rev.

يا ڪريم شسيسراز دار العلم ضراب

in leaf-border.) يا ڪريم

PL. XII. A '85, Wt. 161'4

SILVER.

425

Tabríz, 1194.

لا اله الا الله لا الله

محسسمه

رسول الله على و

لى الله

يا ڪريم

مبسريسر

•

11990

(in leaf-border ; date outside circle يا كيم)

Æ 1.05, Wt. 18.3

Shíráz, 1194.

Similar to (424); obv. same die; rev. date 119 F PL XII. R '85, Wt. 174'5

427

Tabríz, 1195.

Similar to (425); but rev. date 1190

Pr. XII. AR '95, Wt. 18'

428

Khoï, 1195.

Obv. similar to (424).

Rev.

خوی ضر س

Æ '95, Wt. 169'4

429

Shíráz, 1195.

Obv. similar.

Rev. similar to (424); فر

Æ '85, Wt. 178'6

IV.-'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

а.н. 1193—1199=a.d. 1779—1785.

With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION.

یا علی

GOLD.

430

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا ا

1-0-----

رسول الله على و الى لله

Rev.

با على

شيسراز

دار العلير

11 9

(in leaf-border.) یا علی)

PL. XII. A *85, Wt. 167.9

Yazd, 1197.

Obv.

شد افتا وماه

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه

مام بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا علے دار یسزد العبادہ ضر^{سال}

يزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده

PL. XII. N .85, Wt. 42.4

432

Shiráz, 1198.

Obv.

لله

لا الــه الا ا على محمد رسول الحلله و الله

Rev. similar to (430); but date 111 in border at foot; fleuron on each side.

N .85, Wt. 170.2

Káshán, 1198.

Obv.

شد انتا و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام بحصق صا النزمان

Rev.

Margin enclosed in four arches.

PL. XII. N .95, Wt. 42.4

434

Káshán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (431).

Rev., within border of many foils,

دار المومنين ضر*ل*ب

(in leaf-border.)

Pierced. N '8, Wt. 41'3

SILVER.

435

Isfahán, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433); but I for ji

Rev.

يا على صفهان دار اللسلطنة ضرب ضرب المالة

(یا علی in border; date in field below.)

PL. XII. #R '95, Wt. 178'4

436

Shíráz, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433).

Rev. similar to (430); but date below, in border, 1194; on either side, fleuron.

AR '9, Wt. 177'4

437

Same; same die.

[I.O.C.] AR .9, Wt. 176.5

V.-JAA'FAR KHÁN.

а.н. 1199—1203=а.р. 1785—1789.

INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

GOLD.

438

Shíráz, 1201.

Obv.

دق لـصـا جـعـفر ا یا مامرا

Rev. in circle, around which four fleurons,

شـيــراز دار العلم ضرب

PL. XII. N 1, Wt. 170

439

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar; rev. date

A 1, Wt. 1668

SILVER.

440

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv.

لصادق جعفر یا امامرا Rev.

صفهان . دار السلطنة ضرا

At '8, Wt. 177

441

Same mint and date. Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صفهان دار لسلطنة و ۱۹۱۱ ضرب

PL. XII. [I.O.C.] AR '85, Wt. 174'9

442

Shíráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date فعرك; fleurons above and below.

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base 11 19; none on rev.; above, fleuron.

[I.O.C.] AR '85, Wt. 178'7

444

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب ; below, in margin, نس ; ir r. around, four pellets.

AR 1., Wt. 172.4

VI.-LUTF-'ALÍ KHÁN.

а.н. 1203—1209—а.р. 1789—1794.

DISTICH.

گشت زده سکه بر زر لـطفعلی بـن جعفر

GOLD.

445

Kermán, 1208.

Obv.

Rev.

الطفعل مان كرمان السبب السبب

(deal in leaf-border.)

PL. XII. A '85, Wt. 30'6

KÁJÁRS.

II-AKA MUḤAMMAD KHÁN.

А.н. 1193—1211—А.д. 1779—1797.

DISTICHS.

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا بنام علی ابن موسی الرضا

With title of Imám Muhammad-el-Mahdi.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد سکه ماحب الزمان باشد

تا زر و سیمرا نشان باشد سکه ٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

بر زرو سیم تا نشان باشد سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان از سکهٔ امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION.

يا محمد

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1794.

For coins of the contemporary Zand Kháns see above,
p. 132 seqq.

SILVER.

446

Isfahán, 1199.

Rev.

صفهان دار الأسلطنة ضربين

PL. XIII. AR '95, Wt. 176'5

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1209—1211=A.D. 1794—1797.

GOLD.

447

Káshán, 2 Rejeb, 1209.

Obv.

Rev., within octagon, having four arched compartments springing from it, containing invocation and date,

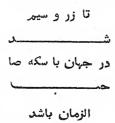
PL. XIII. N '65, Wt. 62'3

SILVER.

448

Shíráz, 1209.

Obv.



Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders springing from it, containing invocation and dates,

PL. XIII. R. 95, Wt. 177'8

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

Æ '95, Wt. 171'5 Æ '95, Wt. 177'6

Khoï, 1210.

Obv.

الله الاعلم الاعلم محمد رسول الح الله و الله

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,



PL. XIII. AR 95, Wt. 1939

452

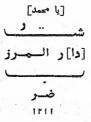
Resht, 1211.

شـــد [۱]فــتــا [وهـــاه]

زر و سيم در جهان از س[كمه امام]

بـــــق [ص]ــا الـــــزهـــان

Rev., within border of dots surrounded by cusps, in the upper and lower of which, invocation and date,



(الزمان of سيم united with ل of (الزمان)

Pr. XIII. R. 85, Wt. 1905

Same mint and date.

Obv. varied in ornaments; rev. same die.

AR '85, Wt. 182'8

454

Isfahán, date wanting.

Obv.

Rev., within border of foils,

یا محمد صفهان دار لسلطنه ضرب

(I serves for si and II)

PL. XIII. & (base) '75, Wt. 182.4

455

Same: same die.

Æ (base) '75, Wt. 166'6

III.-FET-Ḥ-'ALÍ (BÁBÁ KHÁN).

л.н. 1211—1250=A.D. 1797—1834.

MOTTOES.

الملك لله

العنزة لله

A. Period before Proclamation, A.H. 1211—1212=A.D. 1797—
 1798, as Sultán.

BÁBÁ KHÁN.

SILVER.

456

Shíráz, 1212.

Obv.

لملك لله ا خا ن بابا ن السلطا

Rev., within double border, around which, four fleurons alternating with pyramids of dots,

> شيراز دار العلم ضرب ۱۲۱۲

(Date outside borders.)

PL. XIII. #R 1.05, Wt. 170.7

Teherán, [1212.*]

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا اعلم

محمد رسول الى لله و الله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots alternating with fleurons,

لسلطا بابا

PL. XIII. AR 1.1, Wt. 174.7

^{*} See Introduction, § Chronology.

FET-Ḥ-'ALÍ SHÁH.

B. Period after Proclamation, A.H. 1212-1250=A.D. 1797—1834.

GOLD.

458

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv.

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

له العزة صفهان ضر دار ۱۱ لسلطنه ب

(One I superfluous, l. 4.)

PL. XIII. A '85, Wt. 95'1

459

Lahíján, 1213.

Obv. as (458).

Rev., within circle, arched above,

لله العزة لاهيجان س

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458), with same date, rir, 1213 (die of previous year).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

لله

العزة

یـزد ر

205

العباا

نسرب

1711

(ضرب دار العباده يزد .i.e)

A '9, Wt. 94'9

461

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458).

Rev. inscription similar to (458) without superfluous 1: plain border, upper part of circle arched.

N .8, Wt. 91.4

462

Teherán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458), but date not legible.

Rev.

لله العزة

دار طهران

لسلطنه ا

ضر

in leaf-border.) العزة لله)

N '85, Wt. 95'4

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152
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ĶĀJĀRS.

463

Tabríz, 1220.

Obv.

Rev.

شاه قاجار فتحعل السلطا السلطا

ن بن ن

دار السلطنه ن-ر تبریز ساتالنة

A '7, Wt. 36'9

464

Işfahán, 1222.

Obv.

شاہ قاجار فتحیلے السلطا لسلطا ا ا ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صفهان السلطنه ضر دار

(Around, four scrolls.)

A 1', Wt. 70'2

Tabríz, 1224.

Obv. similar to (464); no scrolls.

Rev. as (463); date = "rr #

N :75, Wt. 34.9

466

Tabríz, 1225.

Similar; date i rro

N .7, Wt. 42.1

467

Káshán, 1227.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ڪاشان دار المومنين ضرب ضرب

N '8, Wt. 54'8

468

Isfahán, 1228.

Similar to (464), but obv.

السلطا اسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev., Scroll above only; date irra

N '95, Wt. 74'2

KÁJÁRS.

469

Tabríz, 1228.

Similar to (463), but rev.

N '7, Wt. 37'3

470

Shíráz, 1228.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

شیــراز لعــــلم دار ا ضربـــ

Above, scroll.

N .9, Wt. 73.5

471

Khoï, 1232.

Obv. similar to (467).

Rev., within border, surrounded by eight fleurons,

. ضر خوی

A '85, Wt. 70'4

472

Khoï, 1234.

Similar, date Irre

N .95, Wt. 70.5

Kermánsháhán, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.



N .95, Wt. 71.5

474

Yazd, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

Around, four scrolls.

N 1.05, Wt. 70.8

475

Tabríz, 1236.

Similar to (465), but 3:175 5

N '9, Wt. 70'9

Zenján, 1236.

Obv. The Shah crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l.; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعل

سلطان

beneath, laurel-branches.

Rev.

زنـجـان دار السعاده

> ضــر*لـــــ*ــ ۱۲۳۶

PL. XIII. A '9, Wt. 70'7

477

Zenján, 1239.

Obv. Similar type r., Shah armed with lance; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلم

السلطا

ن

Rev. similar; date Irrp

Teherán, 1242.

Obv.

سكه فتحعل خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

طهران لخلاف ضر دار ا سب

N .85, Wt. 70.6

479

Tabríz, 1244.

Obv. similar; arrangement of words varied.

Rev. similar to (463), but FL. XIV. A'-8, Wt. 70-9

480

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev. سنة

A .85, Wt. 71.5

481

Kazvín, 1246.

Obv.

سكه فتحعل كشور ستان

ĶÁJÁRS.

Rev.

السلطنة دار ا السن ضر قزوين مو قزوين سسنة

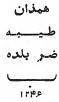
N .75, Wt. 53.5

482

Hamadán, 1246.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle, surrounded by scrolls,



A '8, Wt. 52.9

483

Kermán, 1248.

Obv. similar; arrangement of words varied.

Rev., within double border, around which four pyramids of dots,

(ضرب دار الامان كرمان (Legend reads)

N .7, Wt. 52.9

Isfahán, 1249.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with sabre, seated on throne, facing, towards l.; to l., in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحل

(Die of year preceding.)

Rev., within ornamented label, above and below which, arabesque scrolls,

دا ر ا ن لسلطنه صفها ضرب ۱۳

PL. XIV. N '85, Wt. 53'2

485

Teherán, 1249.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

طهران الخلافسه ۱۲ ۴ ۹ ضر دار

PL. XIV. A '75, Wt. 53'1

486

Resht, 1250.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

مرت ضر دار المرز س

N .7, Wt. 53.1

Hamadán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date 110

A '75, Wt. 53

SILVER.

488

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date Irir

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched.

PL. XIV. AR '9, Wt. 160'

489

Teherán, 1213.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لله العزة طهران ضر دار لسلطنه

Ringed. AR '75, Wt. 26'

490

Shíráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date IFIF

Rev., within octagonal border,

شـــيــراز دار الـعلم ضــرــــ

PL. XIV. AR. *85, Wt. 158.6

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لا اله الا الله

محسنود

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

گنجه

ضر ۱۲۱۴

PL. XIV. A 1.05, Wt. 234.4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date Irir

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

العزة للم

دار يسسزد

لعيب

ضر ده

AR 1.1, Wt. 160.3

Same mint and date.

Same as (460); same dies.

PL. XIV. #R '95, Wt. 159.9

494

Shíráz, 1215.

Obv. similar to (458); date 1110

Rev., within border arched above,

[للم]

العزة

.

دار از

العسلمر

AR 1.05, Wt. 159.1

495

Ţeherán, 1215.

Obv. similar; date 1710

Rev., within border arched above, similar to (489).

AR '95, Wt. 161'5

Eriván, 1216.

Obv. similar to (458); no date legible.

Rev., within square,.

وان سب ضر ایر

Margin in segments; above, العزة beneath, ۱۳۱۶; on sides, scrolls.

R '95, Wt. 158.9

497

Yazd, 1216.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

ر يزد سر ده دا لعبا

Margin similar; date IFIS

Æ 1, Wt. 154'3

498

Tabriz, 1217.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

مبریر ر سب نسسر دا

Around in four arched borders, above, العزة اله, and ۱۲۱۰۰ thrice.

AR '95, Wt. 159'9

ĶĀJĀRS.

499

Tabriz, 1221.

Similar to (465); but obv., scroll on either side; rev. ends

PL XIV. AR 1', Wt. 159'

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date Irri of year preceding.

Rev.

دار السموز ر سسست ضر ۱۲۲۲

Æ '75, Wt. 78

501

Mesh-hed, 1222.

شاه قاجا[ر] Obv.

فت حعل ۲۲ اا] [ا]سلطا السلط[ا]

ن بن ن

Rev.

مشہد ضر*ب*

502

Isfahán, 1223.

شاه قاجار Obv.

فتحعسك

السلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن صفها السلطنه دار ۱۲۲۲ ضسرب

AR '8, Wt. 20'2

503

Kermánsháhán, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

Æ 1., Wt. 160.7

504

Kermán, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

ڪر ۲۲۴ ضر

(in ligature. ما and ضر

Æ '65, Wt. 37'3

KÁJÁRS.

505

Isfahán, 1225.

Similar to (502); date irro

Æ '7, Wt. 19'9

506

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

صفهان السلطنيه

Æ '7, Wt. 19'8

507

Tabríz, 1225.

Same as (466); obv. copied; rev. same die.

AR 7, Wt. 38-7

508

Eriván, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but perhaps بن for ابن as (513).

Rev.

ايـروان ضرحجور سعد

Outside border, ornaments.

Æ '7, Wt. 28'6

Isfahán, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ان بن ن ا

Rev.

صفهان السلطنه دار ۱۲۲۶

ضرب

AR .7, Wt. 20

510

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (502).

Rev. similar to last.

AR '75, Wt. 19'9

511

Same mint and date.

Obv. same die.

Rev.

صلفهان السلطنه دار ۱۲۲۶ ضرب ضرب (I superfluous).

AR '7, Wt. 19'8

512

Same mint and date.

Similar; rev. same die.

[I.O.C.] AR '75, Wt. 19'8

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168
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KAJARS.

513

Khoi, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطا السلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

ىــــــ ضر خوى

ع۲۲ ا

514

Kazvín, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ان پڻ ن

Rev.

قـزوين دا لسلط[نه] را ضر*ل*

Æ '75, Wt. 18'7

AR '75, Wt. 18'4

515

Shiráz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطا السلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

شـيـراز لعـــام دار ا ضرب

Æ '9, Wt. 19'5

Mesh-hed, 1230?

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطا لسا[طا]

ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501); but

AR '8, Wt. 160'4

516a

Kermánsháhán, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ل بن ل

Rev.

ن نشــــــ

يلده كرما ها

ضر*لب*

(Formerly plated?)

Æ '7, Wt. 59'7

517

Asterábád, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

استراباد

1 manifement

دار الهو

ضرلب

Æ 1.05, Wt. 140.5

Kermánsháhán, 1232.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

AR 1', Wt. 141'7

519

Yazd, 1232.

Similar to (474); date irrr

Æ 1., Wt. 141.2

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots; date ir rr Pierced. R °6, Wt. 20

521

Kazvín, 1233.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514): outside border, scrolls; date 1 rrr

R. 9, Wt. 1404

522

Mesh-hed, 1234.

Obv. similar to (516).

Rev.

اقـــدس ارض ۱۲۳۳

Æ 1', Wt. 138'3

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

طهران لخالفه ضر دار ا سب

AR '9, Wt. 141'2

524

Tabríz, 1238.

Similar to (465); date 1 rr A

Æ 1., Wt. 141.9

525

Hamadán, 1240?

Obv.

شه سکه فتحعلے خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

هـمـذان بلده طيبه و ضرب

PL. XIV. #R '85, Wt. 106.2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لسلطنه دار ا ضرب ضرب صفهان ۱۲۴۱

AR '85, Wt. 105.

Kermánsháhán, 1232.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

	ها ن	ما	
<u></u>			
ڪر	وله .	الد	دار
	•		_
القا	<u> </u>	ر	ضــ

AR 1', Wt. 141'7

519

Yazd, 1232.

Similar to (474); date irrr

Æ 1., Wt. 141.2

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots; date ir rr

Pierced. #8 '6, Wt. 29'

521

Kazvín, 1233.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514): outside border, scrolls; date irr A: 9, Wt. 1404

522

Mesh-hed, 1234.

Obv. similar to (516).

Rev.

اقــدس ارض ۱۲۳۴

300

AR 1', Wt. 138'3

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

طهران لخلافه ضر دار ا سب

A '9, Wt. 141'2

524

Tabríz, 1238.

Similar to (465); date 1 rr A

Æ 1., Wt. 141.9

525

Hamadán, 1240?

Obv.

شه

سکه فتحعلی

خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

Pt. XIV. #R '85, Wt. 106-2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لسلطنه دار ا ضرب ضرب صفهان

AR '85, Wt. 105.

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (476); date 1791

Æ '9, Wt. 105'

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

كاشان منيين دار المو ضرك

Æ 85, Wt. 105.8

529

Kermánsháhán, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

نـشهان دار الدوله كرما ضـرــــ

R '8, Wt. 104'4

530

Kermánsháhán, 1242.

Similar, but date Irer

Æ '85, Wt. 104'1

Hamadán, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev., within ornamented border, similar to (482); date 17FF

R '55, Wt. 106'5

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

ينزد دار ا ده لعبام ۱۲ ضو

AR '8, Wt. 103'5

533

Tabríz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (465); date

At .75, Wt. 106.4

534

Hamadán, 1245.

Similar to (531); date 1750

AR '8, Wt. 104'6

Yazd, 1245.

Similar to (532); date ir Fo.

AR. 109.2

536

Shíráz, 1246.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

شیدراز لعسلم ضردارا سب

Æ 85, Wt. 104.9

537

Yazd, 1247.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

یزد العبیا ضر دار ا ده سر

Æ '8, Wt. 106'7

538

Yazd, 1248.

Similar; pyramid of dots in rev. border above; date 17.54

Æ '75, Wt. 102'2

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. within ornamented border.

R '75, Wt. 104'6

540

Kermán, 1249?

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

ضر ڪرمان (٢) ١٢١٤٩

(unit of date doubtful, possibly a)

Æ '75, Wt. 39'3

541

Yazd, date off field (early in reign).

Obv. similar to (492).

Rev., within wreath of single leaves,

العز[ة] لله

دار یسزد

العبا

ضره د

(دار العباده يزد)

[I.O.C.] AR '85, Wt. 158'8

542-544.

Pattern; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار <u>فتحعلے</u> السلطا لسلطا ا ا ن بن ن

Rev. Shield, arms of Persia; lion couchant gardant; behind him, sun, rayed; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern, collared; crest, plumed crown; on riband beneath, motto

beneath, B (Bain, die-engraver).

PL. XIV. *Milled.* Bil. 85, Wt. 79.7 *Milled.* Bil. 85, Wt. 70.2 *Milled.* Bil. 85, Wt. 74.2

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1264=A.D. 1835—1848.

MOTTO.

شاهنشه انبيآ محمد

GOLD.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv., within border, surrounded by arches,

أمحمد

نبــــيـا

شاهنشه

Rev. as obv.,

المرز ر

.....

ضار دار س

110

[I.O.C.] A 7, Wt. 53.1

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv., within border, surrounded by wreath; similar.

Rev. similar; but within arches, above, below, and on each

ضر دار date, شاه side,

N '75, Wt. 53

Teherán, 1262.

Obv. Lion l., sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; all within laurel-wreath.

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

شاهنشه انبیا محمد ضرب دار لخلافه طهران ۱۲۶۲

(between lines of inscription, ornament.)

PL. XV. N '8, Wt. 52'9

SILVER.

548

Teherán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (545); broad plain border.

Rev.

طهران لخسلا دار ا فه ضرب

PL. XV. R '55, Wt, 22'3

549

El-Mesh-hed, 1251.

Obv. similar; around, scrolls.

Rev.; around, scrolls,

الهقدس سب نصر افی لهشهد

AR '85, Wt. 105'8

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; above border, quatrefoil only.

Rev. similar; around, stars.

. AR '8, Wt. 107'

551

Yazd, 1251.

Obv.

محمد

<u>_____</u>

شاهنشه

Rev.

يرد لعبـــــ

ضر دار ا دهٔ

Al .75, Wt. 99.8

552

Tabríz, 1252.

Obv. as (545); around, wreath.

Rev

لسلط[نه]

בות ו

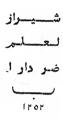
ضر تبريز

Æ .75, Wt. 88.1

Shíráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545); border of dots.

Rev.



AR '5, Wt. 9.5

554

Kermánsháhán, 1252.

Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,



AR '75, Wt. 88.5

555

Same mint and date.

Similar; no scrolls around obv.; date

A '75, Wt. 88'

Kermánsháhán, 1253.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within double circle,

Pierced. R. 55, Wt. 10.9

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (545), rev. similar to (551), date ir or; around obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

A .75, Wt. 89.7

558

Shíráz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv.,

Æ '75, Wt. 88.6

559

Resht, 1255.

Obv. as (549).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,

PL. XV. R '75, Wt. 81'9

Teherán, 1255.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

AR '7, Wt. 84'

561

Taberistán, 1257.

Obv.; around, serolls,

انبيا

محمسا

شاهنشه

Rev.; around, scrolls,

طبرستان

دار الملكب

1704

Æ '8, Wt. 83'8

562

Teherán, 1258.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied; date at foot, ir on

PL. XV. At .75, Wt. 79.8

Mesh-hed, 1258.

Obv. similar to (549).

Rev. as obv.,

مقدس

مشهد

70 A

PL. XV. A. '75, Wt. 83'4

564

Ţeherán, 1259.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied; date ضرب

A '75, Wt. 82'

565

Mesh-hed, 1260.

Similar to (563); but both obv. and rev. border surrounded by arches; date

Æ '75, Wt. 83'5

566

Teherán, 1261.

ضرب Similar to (547); date ۱۲۶۱

AR '8, Wt. 83 1

567

Teherán, 126x.

Similar; varied; date 112

AR '75 Wt. 8

Teherán, 1262.

Similar to (567); varied,

AR '75, Wt. 83'

569

Tabríz, 1263.

Obv. similar to (552); border surrounded by arches.

Rev. as obv.,

لسلطنه دار ا ضر تبریز صعر تبریز

AR '75, Wt. 82'

570

Teherán, 1263.

ضرب Similar to (566); date ۱۲ ۶۳

AR 9', Wt. 165'1

571

Similar obv.; star, in field r.; ornament dividing rev. varied.

AR '75, Wt. 83.2

572

Mesh-hed, 1263.

Similar to (565); date ire r

AR '8, Wt. 82'6

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar; border plain.

Rev.

AR '45, Wt. 10'6

574

Shíráz, date obliterated.

Similar to (553); wreath-borders.

AR '55, Wt. 10'1

575

Kermánsháhán, 12xx.

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ono square.

AR .7, Wt. 82.9

COPPER.

576

Irán, 126x.

Obv.: Lion recumbent 1., head facing; behind, sun; above, star; beneath, irvr; around, wreath.

Rev.

Obv. restruck by Násir-ed-dín, 1272.

PL. XV. Serrated edge. Æ '95

REBELLION OF HASAN KHÁN SÁLÁR.

а.н. 1264-1266=а.д. 1848-1850.

GOLD.

577

Mesh-hed, 1265.

Obv., within border surrounded by arches,

امحمد

زيسي

شاهنشه

175 0

Rev., as obv.,

مقدس

مشهد

ضر*ل* اه ۱۲۶

PL. XV. A .7, Wt. 52.8

NÁSIR-ED-DIN.

A.H. 1264=A.D. 1848 (Regnant).

GOLD.

578

Resht, 1265.

Obv.

اصر الدين شاه قاجار -سلطا لسلطا ا ا ا ن بن ن

Rev.; around, fleurons,

دار المرز ر ضرب ۱۲ ۶۵ سنة

A .75, Wt. 53.3

579

Resht, 1266.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

لـــرز و (sio) شــــــ دار ضرب

N '8, Wt. 54



Teherán, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار

ناصر الدين شاه

لسلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران

لخلافه

دار ا

ضــرب

PL. XV. N .7, Wt. 26.6

581

Mesh-hed, 1268.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

لسلطا لسلطا

ان بن ن

Rev., within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس

مشدد

ضــرب ۱۲۵۸

PL. XV. N '8, Wt. 52 9

Isfahán, 1273.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

ان بن نا

Rev.

لسلطنه دار ن صفها

583

Tabaristán, 1273.

Obv. similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان

لملك

دارا

غىر*لىب*

Pr. XV. N .8, Wt. 53.6

N -6, Wt. 26.7

584

Tabríz, 1275.

بن for بن Obv. similar to (582); but بن

Rev.

لسلطنه

دار ا

ضر تبریز سنة ۱۲۷۵

N '6, Wt. 27 4

Sarakhs, 1276.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

يه

ناصر خس سر

نسلام

سصوه الا

(! superfluous.)

PL. XV. A .7, Wt. 27.3

586

Ţeherán, 1277.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

طهران الخــلافه

A '75, Wt. 53'1

587

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Obv., within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points, in circle surrounded by laurel-wreath; similar to (581), date

P V

N .7, Wt. 26.1

Mesh-hed, 1281.

Obv., within laurel-wreath, Tughrá of

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

above, star; to r. spray.

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

لرضا ۴

مسشهد

071 1

علیه فع

-17 41

Above, star.

Pr. XV. A .95, Wt. 107

589

Tabaristán, 1282.

Obv., within square; similar to (578).

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (583),

date L'

A .55, Wt. 26.

590

Resht, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

lev., with scrolls around border,

الــــرزر شـــــــــ ضر دار ۸۳

Clipped. A '6, Wt. 10'1

Teherán, 1294.

Obv. as (578).

Rev. as (586); but مرفر الماء الماء

Pierced. A '7, Wt. 10'

592

Teherán, 12xx.

Obv. Bust of Shah l., wearing cap with aigrette; in field r. and l., within ornamented borders,

شاه ناصر الدين ان لسلطا ۱۲۶۴

beneath, two laurel-branches.

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l.,

and sun; similar to (586), but

(1264, julús-year.)

A '75, Wt. 52

New Coinage.

593, 594

Teherán, 1295.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion I. holding sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; below all, 1790

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار ناصر الدين السلطان

طهران ,beneath all

A' 45, Wt. 9. Same die. A' 45, Wt. 9.

Teherán, 1296.

Obv. similar; beneath lion, پنچهزار: beneath all, ۱۲۹۶

Rev. similar.

PL. XV. A '65, Wt. 22.2

596

Teherán, 1297.

Ten-Túmán-Piece.

Obv. Bust of Sháh, three-quarter face 1., wearing cap with aigrette.

Rev.

طهران

فخمر ناصر الدين شاه قاجار الاعظم والخاقات الا الاعظم المسلطان الا المسلطان ده تومان

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint.

PL. XVI. A 1.4, Wt. 443.

597

Teherán, 1297.

Obv. similar; but inscriptions around,

۱۲۹۴ مرب ایران در سنة جلوس سلطنت در سنة ضرب ایران در سنة جلوس سلطنت در سنة

Rev. similar to (593)

(Julus-year should be 1794)

Milled. N '75, Wt. 44'2

Same mint and date.

Similar to (597); but obv. inser. ir 9v only.

Milled. A '65, Wt. 22'2

599

Teherán, no date.

Similar; but obv. no inser.

PL. XVI. Milled. N .75, Wt. 49.6

600

One-sided Nauróz piece.

ناصر الدين [شاه قا]جار السلطا لسلطا ا ا ا ن بن ن

N .7, Wt. 9

SILVER.

601

Tabríz, 1265.

Obv.

ناصر الدين قاجار شــــاه السلطا السلطا ان بن ن

Rev. similar to (584); but date a:

PL. XVI. AR '65, Wt. 21.1

Tabaristán, 1265.

Obv.

قاجار ناصر الدين شاه لسلطا لسلطا ا ا ن بن ن

Rev., within border of branches and flowers,

طبرستان الملكب الملكب ضر دار ا

around, ornaments.

AR '8, Wt. 84'4

603

Teherán, 1265.

Obv. similar; but

لسلطا لسلطا ا ا ا ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران الخلافه ضردار معردار

PL. XVI. At .75, Wt. 79.2

604

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طهرن الخلافه دار ۱۲۶۵

Æ 75, Wt. 82.4

Khoï, 1266.

Obv.

Rev., within wreath-border,

Ringed. AR '8, Wt. 83'5

606

Asterábád, 1272.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

around, laurel-wreath; above, ir vr

Æ .8, Wt. 80.2

Teherán, 1272.

Similar to (592); but obv. in r. border لخلافه ا, rev. المنطا ;

date below ir vr

Æ *6, Wt. 37.5

608, 609

Teherán, 1273.

Similar; but obv. r. border, 1 of date serves for 1 of lumb; rev. similar to (592); date 1r vr

Æ ·65, Wt. 37·7

Rev. same die. AR '65, Wt. 37'8

610

Kazvín, 1273.

Obv. similar to (601); but

لسلطا لسلطا

ا ا ا ن بن ن

Rev., within square, ornaments in segments outside,

قـــزويـــن

لسلطنه

ضر ا دار

1 r - v r

A. .65, Wt. 82.8

Isfahán, 1274.

Obv. Within wreath-border, the Shah seated facing, towards 1., crowned and holding sabre; above, and in leaf-borders, on either side,

شا ه ن ين سلطا ناصرالد

beneath, branches.

Rev., within wreath-border,

لسلطنه دار ن صفها ضارب

Æ '65, Wt. 20'3

612

Teherán, 1274.

Similar to (608); date 1rvr

Æ ·6, Wt. 38·8

613

Same mint and date.

طبران of طبران of طبران

AR .55, Wt. 39.

614

Kazvín, 1274.

Obv. similar to (608).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, similar to (610); date ir vie

Káshán, 1274.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ڪاشان منين دار المو ضرب

AR .55, Wt. 30

616

Teherán, 1275.

Similar to (586); date ir vo

Æ ·6, Wt. 38

617

Similar; varied.

AR '6, Wt. 37'7

618

Kermánsháhán, 1275.

Obv. similar; date at foot, 17vo

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

مان نشهــــا ضر كردار للدوله ۷۰ــــا

(ضرب دار الدوله كرمانشهان .i.e.)

Æ '6, Wt. 38'2

Asterábád, 1276.

Obv., within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار

نا لسلطا صر الد

ابن ن ين

السلطان

Rev., within square, around which, ornaments,

الهو استراباد

منــــين

دار ضرب ۱۲۷۶

Pierced. R . 65, Wt. 37.6

620

Işfahán, 1276.

Obv.

شاه ناصر الدين قاجار لسلطا لسلطا ان بن نا

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

دار ا

لسلطنه

ضــرب

صفهان

AR .55, Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date ir vs

A '65, Wt. 38

Teherán, 1277.

Similar; but obv. السلطا, rev. date 15 vv

Æ '6, Wt. 38'2

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ان بن ن[ا]

Rev.

یزد لعبـــا ضر دار ا د[ه] ســـــ

AR '55, Wt. 38'1

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath; rev. within square, around which, scrolls; date

ضرب

Æ '75, Wt. 76'2

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars; date ضرب

صرب

AR '8, Wt. 76'4

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

ضر دار ۸ ب

AR '7, Wt. 77

627

Asterábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

لسلطا لسلطا ا ا ا بن ن ن

Rev., within border of double arches,

استراباد منسین دار المو ضراب

AR '7, Wt. 61'5

New Coinage.

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; beneath, دو هزار ديار: beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار ناصر الدين

السلطان

beneath, طہران

PL. XVI. Milled. R. 1.1, Wt. 170

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, يكهزار دينار

Milled. #R '9, Wt. 85'1

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, ... دينار.

Milled. JR '75, Wt. 45'

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, ربعی

Milled. AR '5, Wt. 22'9

Old Coinage.

632

Isfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ا ن صفها دا ر السلطنه ضراحا

AR '65, Wt. 12

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

ضر دار ۸ ب

AR .7, Wt. 77

627

Asterábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

لسلطا لسلطا ا ا ا بن ن ن

Rev., within border of double arches,

استراباد منسین دار المو ضراسیب

AR '7, Wt. 61'5

New Coinage.

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; beneath, دو هزار ديار: beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار

ناصر الدين

السلطان

beneath, طہراں

PL. XVI. Milled. . R. 1.1, Wt. 170

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, يكهزار دينار

Milled. R '9, Wt. 85'1

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, ...

Milled. R. '75, Wt. 45'

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, ربعى

Milled. AR '5, Wt. 22'9

Old Coinage.

632

Isfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ا ن صفها دا ر السلطنه

At '65, Wt. 12'

```
204
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KÁJÁRS.

633

Isfahán, 1284.

Obv.

شاه

الدين قا

صر ر

نا السلطا

السلطا جا

ن بن ن

(II throughout written 4)

Rev., within arched border,

·

دار ا

ضر صفها

لسلطنه

F A

R '65, Wt. 76'4

634

Kermán, 1284.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ن د ر

· . . .

1 F A F

ا ما لا ما ا

(ضرب دار الامان كرمان كالمان كرمان)

AR '75, Wt. 75'

(Mesh-hed), Arz-i-kuds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of ناصر الدين شاه قاجار; beneath, and on either side,

لسلطاً بن لسلطاً ان ۱۲۱۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

ضر عليه لسالام

ارض قدس امام

PL. XVI. R .85, Wt. 76.4

636

Teherán, 1288.

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586); date ir A

AR '95, Wt. 76'5

637

Same mint and date?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

Æ '7, Wt. 19 5

638

Kazvín, 1278?

Obv., within laurel-wreath, similar to (578); inser. imperfect.

cev. as obv., similar to (614); but ب

AR '55, Wt. 37:4

(Teherán) Násirí, 1292.

Obv., within laurel-wreath; lion and sun and crown as (628).

Rev. area

ناصرح دار الخلافه ضرب ۱۲

السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار, Margin

Æ '75, Wt. 41'5

New Coinage.

640

Teherán, 1294.

Same as (631); but date 1194

Milled. R '6, Wt. 17'

Old Coinage.

641

Teherán, 1295.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, with plumed crown above,

 New Coinage.

642

Teherán, 1296.

Same as (628); but date 1195

Milled. AR 1.05, Wt. 142

643

Same mint and date.

Same as (629); but date 1199

Milled. R '8, Wt. 70'

644

Same mint and date.

Same as (631); but date 1196

Milled. R '6, Wt. 17'6

Old Coinage.

645

Asterábád, date effaced.

Obv. similar to (580); border ornamented, within it above, L.

Rev.

اســـــراد با منـــين

دار المو

ضرب

(A surfrappe: on rev. is seen two-headed eagle, above which, crown.)

AR '7, Wt. 76'

COPPER.

New Coinage.

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed; above, plumed crown; beneath all, 1744

Rev., within wreath with crown, as obv.,

رایج مملکت ایران مهدینار

beneath wreath, طهران

PL. XVI. Æ 1.2, Wt. 154

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. دينار ٢٥

Æ 1', Wt. 77'4

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv. F 1190 P; rev. o.

Æ 1', Wt. 77'4 Æ 1', Wt. 75'6

650

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. دينار ro

Æ '8, Wt. 39.3

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

651

(Time of Isma'ı́l I. or Ţahmasp I.)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of على repeated, the و making a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing الى the لى of والله being included in على ولى الله)

Rev.

اللهم محمد و على حسن حسين جعفر الصادق

AR '45, Wt. 32'

VASSAL KING.

Ĭ-TÍMÚRÍ.

BÁBER.

UNDER ISMA'İL I.

Transoxiana, A.H. 917—920=A.D. 1511—1514.

GOLD.

652

Obv. Area, within square formed by prolonged letters of lines in margin, lozenge formed by علے repeated,

له الله محمد رسو ل الله على الله لم

مو محمد سے محمد حمون علم اللہ علم حمون علم اللہ علم حمون علم حمون علم اللہ علم الل

[ناد علیا مظهر العجائب] Margin, [تجده عونالك فى النوائب] كل هم وغم سینجلح ب[ولایتك یا علی یا علی یا علی اعلیاح

Rev.

نصر من الله و [فتح قريب]
السلطان السعادل الكامل
الوا الى بو المظفر اسمعيل شاه
..... الصفوح خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه ضرب.

(Obv. العادل serves also for that of العميل)

PL. XVI. N .7, Wt. 54

AUTONOMOUS COPPER.

IRÁN.

1

1260

Obv. Lion recumbent 1., head facing, and sun.

Rev.

[ف]لمو ايـرا س ن

Æ '9

2

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ايرا فلوس ن

Æ ·85

3

1260?

Obv. Lion rampant 1.

Rev., within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو ایرا س ع

Æ '9

See also Tabriz, no. (82).

ABÚ-SHAHR.

a. With name Abú-shahr.

4

1122

Obv. Two lions rampant facing one another, behind each, sun; beneath all, leaf.

Rev.

شهر بوا ۱۲۲ ضو

PL. XVII. Æ '9

5

Obv., within ornamented border, similar: no symbol.

Rev.

شهر ابو رایج

Æ 1º

6

1267?

Obv. Lion I.

Rev.

شهر بو ارایج ضر ۱۳۶۰

AT .0

1270

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

PL. XVII. Æ '6

8

1214 ?*

Obv. Sun rayed.

Rev.

(Restruck; traces of previous type, obv., peacock (?) l.)

Pr. XVII. Æ '9

9

1239

Obv. Peacock r., around, arabesque.

Rev.

PL. XVII. Æ 19

10

12xx

Obv. Two peacocks, back to back.

Rev.

Æ '9

^{*} Conjecturally dated from style.

11

Obv. Ship 1.

Rev.

شــہـر ضر ابو نــب

PL. XVII. Æ '8

12, 13

Obv. Ornamented label, enclosing quatrefoil.

Rev., within square,

ابو شهر

PL. XVII. Æ 1.2×.85 Æ 1.15×.75

14

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle,

ا شهر بو ب

Æ 1.15×.7

b. With name Bandar-Abú-shahr.

15

Obv. Lion l., looking back.

Rev.

بو[۱] شــهر بندر ضرب (Restruck.)

Æ 1·1

1211?

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

Æ '8

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar; no date legible.

Æ '8

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

Æ '9

19

1221?

Obv. Lion r.: border of pellets.

Rev.

PL. XVII. Æ :85

1221 ?

Obv. Fish l.

Rev.

Same; same die.

PL. XVII. Æ '9

ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[۱]ردبیل

[فلو]س

PL. XVII. Æ '95

URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun; beneath, 1749

Rev. area,

۱رو

Margin, ب . ، . ف . س . [ف . ل . و]

PL. XVIII. Æ 1'

Date obscure.

Obv. Dragon coiled r., looking back.

Rev., within ornamented border,

ضر

فلوس

رومے

PL. XVIII. Æ 1.2

24

122x

Obv. Bird l., wings open; around, ornaments.

Rev.

روم__ فلوس نسب ان ۲ ضو

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·15

25

Obv. Turtle r.; above, مسر; beneath, ضرب

Rev.

س فلو ارومی

PL. XVIII. Æ '85

IȘFAHÁN.

26

1120

Obv. Lion r., and sun; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ن اصفها فـــلـوس نــــ

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·15

27

Same date.

Similar.

Æ .95

28

Similar; date obliterated.

Æ 1·1

29

Similar; date obliterated.

Æ 1.

30

Obv. Same type as (29), 1.

Rev. Similar to (29).

Æ '95

31

Same type r.

Rev. similar to (26); date not visible.

307

1246, 1247

Lion r., and sun; beneath, Irrev

Rev.

2911

(Restruck on Russian two copek-piece 1813?)

Æ 1.2

33

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; in field, foliage.

Rev.

PL. XVIII. Æ 1.1

34

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ن اصفها فلوس ب اضر]

Æ 1º

ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion I., and sun; around, foliage.

Rev.

Æ •9

36

1120

Similar; rev. order of letters varied; date iir.

PL. XVIII. Æ 1:05

37

1160

Obv. Same type; no foliage.

Rev.



Æ ·8

38

Same date.

Same; same die.

Æ '75

1176?

Similar to (38); rev. no star, date vi?

Æ '8

40

1180

Obv. Same type.

Rev. ايروان

فلوس

ضر

PL. XVIII. Æ 1'×'7

41

1187

Obv. Same die.

Rev. Similar; date 11AV

Æ:9×:65

42

1232

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ان و٠

ضر ير

1777

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ا ا و ن پ

Struck on coin with types of (45); date irr

(Double-struck.)

Æ '9

44

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Similar.

Æ '75

45

124x

Obv. Lion recumbent r., and sun.

Rev. Similar; date IFF

Æ '9

46

1130

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

ن ایـروا فـــــوس ۱۳۰ ضر

Pr. XVIII. Æ 8

1136

Obv. Lion and cub r.; above, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46), date فر

PL. XVIII. Æ '9

48

Same date.

Same; same dies.

Æ '9

49

1057

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

وان ایـر ۱۹۷۰ فــلــوس نـــــــ ضر

PL. NIX. Æ 1.2×.85

50

1132

Obv. Elephant I.; above and below, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46); date IIrr

Æ '85

51

Obv. Same; same die.

Rev. similar; arrangement of letters varied.

Æ '9

Similar; obv. varied, beyond elephant, tree (?); rev., date obliterated.

Æ '95

53

1133

Obv. Camel r.; around, foliage.

Rev. similar to (50); but date, irr

PL XIX. Æ '9

54

Obv. Ibex recumbent; around, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (35), date obscure.

PL. XIX. Æ '85

55

1127

Obv. Ape r., in tree, looking back.

Rev.

يروان [۱]فلوس ۱۱۲۷ سب [ضر]

Æ '8

56

1128

Similar; date IIIA

PL. XIX. Æ '95

57

Obv. Hare I.

Rev.

ايـــر[وا] [فل]وس ن

PL. XIX. Æ'8

G G

Obv. Cock l.; above, flower; in front, branch.

Rev. Similar to (36); date obliterated.

PL. XIX. Æ '8

59

1xx4

Obv. Goose r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

يــروان

ا ب فلوس

ضر ۴

PL. XIX. Æ ·9

BORUJIRD.

60

No date.

Obv. Bird l. looking back, seated on capital; in field r., flower.

Rev.

٠ د

بر جر

فلوس

PL. XIX. Æ '85

BAGHDÁD.

61

[10]45

Oby. Horse l., bridled; beyond, tree.

Rev.

بغدا[د]

سلوس

ه۴ فد[ر]

Pr. XIX. Æ '9

62

Obv. Bird I.

Rev.

ب <u>ضر فی</u> بغد[۱]د

Æ '55

BANDAR-'ABBÁS?

63

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

بندر

فلوس رايج

Pr. XIX. Æ '85

64

Obv. Same type.

Rev. Similar; arrangement of letters varied; double-struck.

Æ '8

BEHBEHÁN.

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag, r.

Rev.



Æ '85

66

Same date.

Similar, but i for r; around, scrolls.

Æ. 185

67

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within ornamented eight-foil; same inscr., but

Æ:8

68

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within eight-pointed border,



Tabríz.

229

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date ir only legible.

Æ '75

70

No date.

Similar; but rev. within double dotted border.

PL, XIX. Æ 8

TABRÍZ.

71

1085

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

تبرین فلوس ^^ نب

AT: +0

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

1126

Similar to (72); date re

Æ ·8

74

1136

Similar, date irs

PL XX. Æ '85

75

1171?

Obv. Same type 1.

Rev. Similar, date فلوس (؟) الا

Æ ·7

76

117x

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date فلوس

Æ ·85

77

Obv. Same type 1.

Rev. Similar, date not legible.

Æ 1

78

1224

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

تبریز ب ضر ۱۲۲۴

1230

Obv. Lion recumbent I., and sun.

Rev., within arabesque border,

تبرینز سب ضر ۱۲۳

(Restruck: on rev. traces of former obv. Lion recumbent left.)

Æ 1.05

80

1235

Similar, date

PL. XX. Æ 1.05

81

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ب تبریز ضر ۱۲۳۵

Æ '8

82

1256

Obv. Lion recumbent r., head facing.

Rev.

1239

Obv. Sun, rayed; wreath border.

Rev., within ornamented label; flower above, branches below,

ضر تبریز ب

Æ 1.

84

Same date.

Similar; rev. branches varied.

Æ 1.

85

Same date.

Similar; rev. branches varied.

Æ 1.

86

1240

Similar; beneath, two leaves; date i r r

Æ 1.

87

Same date.

Obv. Sun.

Rev., within ornamented label, pointed above,

تبريز

ضر ب

Date outside label.

1095

Obv., within wreath-border, humped bull r.; above, branch.

Rev., within wreath-border,

تبریبز فلوس ۱۰۹۵ ضر

Æ '9

89

Same date.

Obv. Same, same die; rev. similar.

Æ '85

90

1133

Obv. Same type l.; around, branches.

Rev. Similar; date 1177

PL. XX. Æ 1'1×'65

91

1134

Obv. Similar, type r.

Rev. Similar; date urre

Æ 1.05 × .55

92

1112

Obv. Humped bull standing on fish r.; around, branches.

Rev.

تبریـز فلوس سب

PL. XX. Æ hexagonal, 1.2

HH

1051

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar to (92); date فر

Pr. XX. Æ '95

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l.; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar; date . . 1

PL. XX. Æ '9

TIFLÍS.

95

1014

Obv. Lion l.; above, ornaments, degradation of sun; around, arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

ضر فلوس | تغلیس ۱۰۱۴ مر فلوس التغلیس

PL. XX. Æ 1.05

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same; same die.

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

۱۰۷۵ تـفــليـس

فسلوس

ضررب

Æ I

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.

Rev.

فــلــوس

مضر۱۴

تفلس

Æ 1°

99

Same date.

Similar, but 11 FA

ضر

Æ ·95

1051

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar to (92); date فنر

PL. XX. Æ '95

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l.; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar; date . . 1

Pr. XX. Æ '9

TIFLÍS.

95

1014

Obv. Lion l.; above, ornaments, degradation of sun; around, arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

Margin, اتفلیس ۱۰۱۴ المرس الم

PL XX. Æ 1.05

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same; same die.

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

۱۰۷۵ تـفــليـس

فسليوس

ضارك

Æ I

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.

Rev.

فــلــوس

۸ضر۱۴

تفليس

Æ 1°

99

Same date.

Similar, but 11 FA

Æ ·95

ΤÚΪ.

100

No date.

Obv. Elephant l., harnessed; around, arabesques.

Rev.

توى ب ضر فلوس

Pr. XX. Æ '85

TÍRAP

101

No date.

Obv. Lion I.; around, arabesques.

Bev. Fish r., between ? ضرب and ضرب

PL XX. Æ 75

102

No date.

Obv. Elephant l.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar.

PL. XX. Æ '9

кної.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun; around, ornaments: countermark, star.

Rev.

حون فالوس ۱۱۸ ۹ ضر

PL. XXI. Æ 1

104

1191

Obv. Similar: similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date اافضراا

Æ 1°

105

1209

Obv. Similar type.

Rev. Similar, date فضر

Æ 1.05

106

No date.

Obv. Hare r.; around, arabesque.

Rev., within lozenge, rounded above and below,

<u>ضر</u> خه

around, arabesque border.

PL. XXI. Æ '8

1241

Obv. Within arabesque border, bird l.

Rev., within arabesque border,

خوی

شكين

(Restruck.)

PL. XXI. Æ 1.25

DEMÁVEND.

108

Obv. Lion r., and sun; around, ornaments.

Rev.

دماوند سب فر فلوس

PL. XXI. Æ 1

RESHT.

109

1233

Obv. Lion r., looking back.

Rev

و ۱۲۳۳ ض

PL. XXI. Æ 1'2

RA'NÁSII.

239

110

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1.25

111

Obv. Parrot r., head lowered.

Rev.

ر شــــــ فــلــوس ب ضر

PL. XXI. Æ 1'05

RA'NÁSH.

112

1030

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ش عـنـا أَ: ر فلوس ب ب [ضر]

PL. XXI. Æ '85

113

1034

Similar; date 1.rr

SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH.

114

No date.

Obv. Two geese, facing one another.

Rev., within ornamented border,

بـــلاغ ساوج ضـرب

PL XXI. Æ 1

SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv. Lion I., and sun.

Rev.

<u>شماخے</u> فلوس نلوس ض

Pr. XXI. Æ '95

116

1120

Obv. Horse walking l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar, but date

SHIRÁZ.

241

117

1110

Obv. Peacock l.; around, branches.

Rev. Similar to (115); date 111.

Æ '95

118

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1·1

SHÍRÁZ.

119

1097

Obv. Ibex running r.; around, foliage.

Rev.

ز ا شــيــر فــلــوس نــــــا [ض]ر ۱۰۹۷

Æ: '95

120

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Effaced.

Æ 1.

TEHERÁN.

121

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

طهران فـلـوس [ب] [ضر]

Æ 1·

122

1143

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; above stag's head, b; around, foliage.

Rev.

طهران فلوس فلوس نب ضر

Pr. XXI. Æ 1.25

123

1222

Obv. Peacock I.; behind, 1rrr

Rev.

ن راايج طهرا

PL. XXI. Æ '9

124

Obv. Goose r., wings open.

Rev. Similar to (121).

(Restruck.)

Æ 1.

ĶAZVÍN.

125

1130

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

Æ ·95

126

1182

Obv. Same type 1.

Rev.

Æ 1.05×.65

127

Same (same die).

Æ 1'×'65

128

1xx3

Obv. Horse galloping r., and sun; beneath, floral ornament.

Rev.

PL. XXII. Æ '85

Obv. Lion I.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.

(Restruck.)

Æ '85

130

1114

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date مرز الم

Æ · Q

KANDAHÁR.

131

1058

Obv. Lion 1, and sun.

Rev.

قندهار

فىلوس 1.04

خسر

PL. XXII. Æ '9

132

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1

1107

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

Æ ·8

134

1085

Obv. Lion l.

Rev.

Æ '95

135

1086

Æ 1°

136

Same date.

Similar; date 1.4°

Æ 1'2

1059

Obv. Lion l., seizing stag r.

Rev. Similar to (136); date 1.09

Æ 1.05

138

1080

Obv. Horse galloping r.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date انثن

PL XXII. Æ '8

139

Same date.

Obv. Same type l.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date مضر

Æ '9

140

1082

Obv. Camel I.

Rev. Similar; date 1.Ar

PL. XXII. Æ '9

141

Same date.

Similar.

Same date.

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 1.

143

1083

Similar; date ...

Æ:9

144

Obv. Stag I.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

فللوسن

قندها[ر]

PL. XXII. Æ:75

145

Two-dínár-piece.

957

Obv. Antelope running l.; above, عسنة

Rev., within quatrefoil,

قند

هـــا ر

دو دنا (sic)

غدرب

Æ 1:15

Same date.

Similar to (145).

Æ 1.2

147

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1.2

148

ضو ب Similar; but obv., around, branch; date effaced; rev. ب and ويناً and عبد عبد 111

149

No date.

Obv. Similar type.

Rev., within lozenge,

قند

هــار

دو دينار

ضر ب

Æ 1.05

150

No date.

Obv. Peacock 1.

Rev.

-

فلو

قندهار

PL. XXII. Æ 1'05

Similar.

Æ 1.05

152

No date.

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l. and r.; between them, star in circle.

Rev.

قند ر هـــا فـلوس سب [ضر]

PL XXII. Æ 9

153

Similar.

Æ ·9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev.



Across field, sabre r.

Æ 1

155

1097

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l-fikar) l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar to (152); date, 1.9v

Æ 1·1

Obv. Same type as no. (155) r.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL. XXII. Æ 1·1

157

Obv. Sabre l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

قندهار فللوس ضرب

Æ '7

158

Similar.

Æ '95

KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.

159

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

ن ما ها ڪر نشا فلوسي

1172

Obv. Boar r.? above lion 1.

Rev.

PL. XXII. Æ ·55

161

1258

Obv. Elephant l. with rider; in field, Ao 11

Rev.

Æ •9

KÁSHÁN.

162

1111?

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

Æ ·9

163

1132

Similar; date المات الم

Æ 1

164

1137

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

m .0

GANJA.

253

165

1160?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

Æ '95

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162); date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ '9

167

Obv. Peacock 1.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ 1.05

GANJA.

168

1106

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

گنجه فلوس سات ضر

1149

Similar to (168); but rev. date, date,

Æ ·9

170

1123

Obv. Lion r.; beyond, tree.

Rev. Similar to (168); date IIFF

Æ '95

171

1181

Obv. Lion r.

Rev. Similar to (169); date 1111

Æ: 9

172

Date obliterated.

Obv. Sun;

Countermark leaf-shaped,

العز

عبد

Rev.

گنجه

ض[ر]

Æ 1.15

1132

Obv. Horse walking l.; above, and in front, branch; beneath, flower.

Rev. Similar to (168); date irr

PL. XXIII. Æ '9

174

Same date.

Similar; mint-name off field.

Æ '85

175

1158?

Obv. Similar type; around, arabesque.

Rev. Similar; date فلوش

PL. XXIII. Æ ·85

176

118x

فلوسًا Similar; obv., type r.; rev., date

Æ:8

177

1106

Obv. Ibex r.; above, and in front, branch; beneath, flower.

Rev. Similar to (168); date 1.5

Same date.

Similar to (177); date 11.9

Æ 1.05

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

گنجه فـلوس سب ضرعالا

Æ 1.

180

1207

Obv. Duck l.

Rev. Similar to (172); date گنجهٔ

(Restruck.)

PL. XXIII. Æ ·8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fiķár) l.

Rev. Similar; date 1710

PL. XXIII. Æ '7

MÁZANDERÁN.

182

1138

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

PL. XXIII. Æ '95

183

Date obliterated.

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

مازندرا[ن] سبب فلوس [ضر]

Æ 1.

184

1140?

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.

Rev.

فلوس ضر سب مازنداران

Æ 1.05

1140?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

Æ 1

186

Date obliterated.

Similar.

Æ 1

187

1159

Obv. Similar type, lion 1., stag r.

Rev.

PL. XXIII. Æ 1·×·7

MESH-HED.

188

Obv. Lion I., and sun.

Rev.

Æ '95

189

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

مـقـدس نـــن ضر مشهد

Æ 18

190

1205

Obv. Elephant I., and driver; countermark

Rev.

معددس مشهد المدال المدا

Æ 1.

1246

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, 1799

Rev. Similar to (190); no date.

Æ ·9

192

Similar; no date visible.

PL. XXIII. Æ '85

193

Obv. رايج in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck.)

Æ '85

HERÁT.

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, anii

Rev.

هر ۱ ------فلوس ضرب

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fiķár) l.

HAMADÁN.

195

1054

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge?

Rev.

• 016

[ضر]

PL. XXIII. Æ1.

YAZD.

196

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

بــزد

فسلسوس

ضرب

PL. XXIII. Æ 1'2

MEDALS.

GOLD.

1

REWARD OF VALOUR.

1297

Obv. Within wreath of laurel and oak, on base, lion I. holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun.

Rev. Area

شاه قاجار ناصر الدين السلطان

هر شیردل که دشمن شهرا عیان گرفت Margin, از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

PL. XXIV. A 1.4, Wt. 222

SILVER.

2

1273

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاهنشاه

Bust of Sháh r., in uniform.

به فخر دولت عليه ايران Rev.

Within wreath of laurel and oak, lion and sun, as (1); above, plumed crown; in ex., irvr

PL. XXIV. AR 1.1, Wt. 180.

1293

30th year of reign, and centenary of Kájár Dynasty.

Obv. Same as (1): same die.

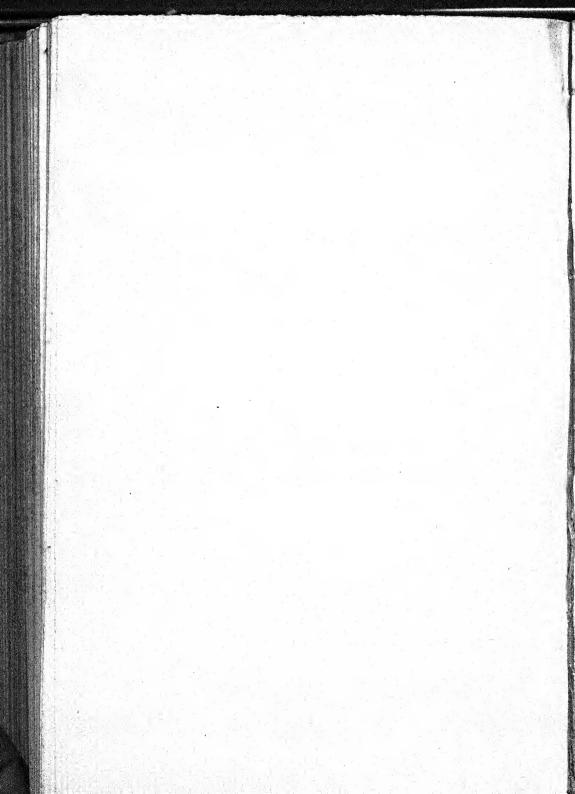
Rev. Within laurel-wreath,

هوالناصر بیادگار قبرن جُلوس همایُون که قرین سال صدُم سُلطنت قاجار اَست در ضرّا بخانه ولتی ضرب شد

(vowelled, قرنُ جُلُوسُ : last ، probably is intended for صدَم)

In border, PF

PL. XXIV. Æ 1.4, Wt. 352



SUPPLEMENT.

ISMA'ÍL I.

SILVER.

12*

Nímrúz, $9\frac{1}{2}2$.

Obv. Area

Margin, in cartouches,

Rev. Area

بو [۱]ها[د]ى ا المظفر [۱]شاه در [سم]عيل بسهاخان الله نه الله وسلطا

In centre, within hexagon,

ضـرب نـيمر وز

AR .9, Wt. 59.7

12a

Herát, 927.

Obv. Area similar to (12*), varied.

Margin,

الله ملّـ Rev. Area similar to (12*), but ends . دلد

In centre, within six-foil,

هراة ضرب

R 1. Wt 71.9

15a

Nímrúz, 928.

Obv. Similar to (12*); margin more complete.

Rev. Area similar to (12*); date ٩٢٨

In centre, within hexagon,

وز نيمرز

AR '85, Wt. 59-1

15b

Tabríz, 929.

Obv. Area similar to (11), varied.

Margin, in cartouches,

على محمد حسين | على موسلع] جعفر | [على محمد حسن] | علے محمد حسن

Rev. similar to (15); but order of words varied, and in centre, within quatrefoil,

تبريز ضرب سنة ۱۲۹

AR *9, Wt. 121*

17a

Ardebíl, date off field.

Obv. similar to (17), in circle, على and ي united: margin almost entirely wanting.

Rev. similar to (15); but ends

[الص]فوع خلد الله ملكه

In centre, within sixfoil,

بـيل ارد ضرب

AR '85, Wt. 120'

18b

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (17a).

..... سجاد صادق كاظ[م ... تقى ... سجاد

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

السلطان شا[ه]
اسمعیل
بهادر خا[ن]
بهادر خا[ن]
برا بناده] (؟)

TAHMÁSP I.

SILVER.

27*

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (25).

No traces of marginal inser.

Rev.

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

AR '8, Wt. 121'

27**, 27***

Similar.

Æ '85, Wt. 119'

MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

GOLD.

27a *

Isfahán, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a); but رسول الله

Margin, within cartouches,

على جعفر

 Rev. Area
 السلم الله

 [غ] لام امام مهدى عليه
 محمد

 محمد
 ملكه

 [سل]طا[ن]
 الحسين خل[د]

In centre, within circle,

ن اصفها ۱۸۷ ضـرب

[ابه المظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

N .65, Wt. 71.4

27a**

Kazvín, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a*). Margin, within cartouches,

Rev. Area similar (to 27a*);

[ه] ابرو المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شا[ه] legible.

In centre, within circle,

قزوین ضـرب ۱۸۷

27a***

Kazvín, fifth year, 989.

Obv. Area similar to (27a).

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. Area,

In centre, within border of many foils,

قزویـن ه / الم ضر

N '75, Wt. 71'4

'ABBÁS II.

SILVER.

36b

Isfahán, 1064.

Obv. Area

Margin as (36).

Rev. similar to (36), differently arranged, but ends

Æ 1.55, Wt. 561

38a

Ardebíl, 1067.

Similar to (36); but rev., differently arranged, ends

، اردبـيل اردبـيل

Æ 1.3, Wt 137.5

SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)

SILVER.

74*

Eriván, 1104.

Obv. similar to (74).

Rev. Similar to (62); but | | | |

AR 1', Wt. 113'

SULȚÁN HUSAIN.

SILVER.

101a

Tabríz, 1125.

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101); but ضر تبريز

AR '9, Wt. 104'3

MAHMÚD.

197a

Kandahár, date wanting.

Obv. area, within square,

Margin, in segments,

AR 9, Wt. 164

NÁDIR.

GOLD.

216a

Isfahán, 1152.

Similar to (236); but date 110r

N .55, Wt. 53

SILVER.

260a

Isfahán, 1156.

Similar to (253); but date 1105

Æ '85, Wt. 170'8

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دار الدوله	ڪرمانشاهان
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-محمد خدابنده

سلطان محمد خدابنده باد[شاه] غلام على ابي طالب عليه سلطان محمد خدابنده باد[شاه] غلام 276, 276

سلطان محمد غلام امام محمد مهدى السلام عليه و آبائه ابو المظفر بادشاه بن طههاسب شاه الحسيني

27a*, 27a**, cf. 27a

غلام امام محمد محدى باد[شاه الس]لطان غلام امام محمد محدى علام امام محمد محدى السان المام ا

see Distichs [اقا] محمد

عمد شاه محمد هاه محمد شاه محمد شاه محمد عسن خان see Distichs
عمد حسن خان see Distichs
عمد حسن خان 193—196, 197a. See Distichs
عالمگير 197. See Distichs
محمد المهدى
عمد المهدى
عمد مهدى المهدى
عمد مهدى الزمان see Distichs
الزمان see Distichs, Invocations

ن

--نادر

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216, 217—220, 245, 250, 252—272. See Distichs

نادر ايران 221-223, 231-235. See Distichs

-ناصر الدين

السلطان ابن (بن) السطلان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 578, &c. السلطان ابن (بن) السطلان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 588 (in Tughrá), 593—595, 597—599, 606, 628—631, 640, 642—644, Med. 1. 592, 607—609, 611—614, 621, 622 السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار 596 السلطان الاعظم والخاقان الافخم ناصر الدين شاه شاه Med. 2.

9

(I.) طهماسب ,حسين ,(I.) اسمعيل see الوالي

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(I.) طهماسب, حسين (L) اسمعيل see الهادى

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زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا الکتر الکتر ('Alí Riza), 289—91 رواج یافت بزر سکم امام رضا

(زمشرق تا بمغرب گر امام است) (sma'íl II., Introd., p. lxxvii. على و آل او مارا تمام است)

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ولى الله محمد رسول الله على ولى الله محمد الله على ولى الله ي passim الله الا الله على ولى الله على ولى الله محمد نبى الله على ولى الله (Afgháns) 193-9, 203-4, 416

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على على حسن محمد على passim (order varied)

اللهم صل على النبى و الولى والبتول والسبطين والسجاد والباقر والمهادى والمادق والكاظم و الرضا و التقى و النقى والزكى والمهدى 47 cf. 18b, 651

ناد علیا مظهر العجائب تجده عونا لك فی النوائب كل هم وعمر سینجلی كل هم ولايتك یا على یاعلی یا علی یاعلی یا علی

(Afghán), 197a ابا بكر عمر عثمان على

1 +خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و....

7, 26 خلد الله تعلى ملكه و سلطانه

علد الله ملكه و سلطانه 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 12*, 15, α 17, 17 α , 21, 25, 96, 652

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10 خلد ملكه

[†] The phrases خلد الغ often defective from condition of coins.

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(This Table, after Wüstenfeld, gives the current Christian day, the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preceding. New style begins A.D. 1582. See Introd. p. xviii, for a caution.)

A.H.	A.D.	7		A.H.	A.D.		100
900	1494 .		Oct. 2	941	1534		July 13
901	1495 .		Sept. 21	942	1535		2
902	1496 .			943	1536		June 20
903	1497 .		,, 9 Aug. 30	944	1537		, 10
904	1498 .		19	945	1536 1537 1538		May 30
905	1499 .		", 8	946			
906	1499 1500		" 8 July 28	947	1540	, ,	, 19 , 8 April 27 , 17 , 6 Mar. 25 , 15 , 4 Feb. 21
907	1500 : 1501 : 1502 : 1503 : 1504 : 1505		,, 17	948	1541	٠	April 27
908	1502 .		,, 7	949	1542		., 17
909	1503 .		June 26	950 .	1543		,, 6
910	1504 .		,, 14	951	1544		Mar. 25
911	1504 . 1505 .		,, 4	952	1545	١	,, 15
912	1506 .	:	May 24	953	1546		,, 4
913	1507 .		,, 13	954	1547		Feb. 21
914	1508 .	•	,, 2	955	1548 1549		
915	1509 .	•	April 21	956	1549		Jan. 30
916	1510 .		, 10 Mar. 31	957	1550		20
917	1511 .		Mar. 31	958	1551		,, 9
918	1512 .		,, 19	959	1551	٠	,, 9 Dec. 29
919	1 1513		,, 9	960	1552		,, 18
920	1514 .		Feb. 26	961	1552 1553		., 7
921	1515 .		" 15 " 5 Jan. 24	962	1554		Nov. 26
922	1516 .	•	,, 5	963	1555		, 16 , 4
923	1517 .		Jan. 24	964	1556	٠.,	,, 4
924	1 1518		,, 13	965	1557		Oct. 24
925	1519		,, 3	966	1558		Oct. 24 , 14
926	I IDIM .		Dec. 23	967	1559		3
927	1 1520		,, 12	968	1560		Sept. 22
928	1521 .		,, 1 Nov. 20	969	1561		,, 11
929	1522 .		Nov. 20	970	1562		Aug. 31
930	1521 . 1522 . 1523 . 1524 .	•	,, 10	971	$1563 \\ 1564$		" 21
931	1524 .		Oct. 29	972	1564		July 29
932	1525 .		,, 18	973	1565		
933	1526 .		,, 8	974	1566		,, 19
934	1527 .		Sept. 27	975	1567	• %	., 8
935	1528 .		75 1	976	1568		June 26
936	1529 .	•	,, 5	977	1569		,, 16
937	1530 .		,, 5 Aug. 25 ,, 15 ,, 3 July 23	978	1570		" 16 " 5 May 26
938	1531 .	•	,, 15	979	1571		May 26
939	1532 .		,, 3	980	1572		,, 14
940	1533 .		July 23	981	1573		,, 3

A.H.	A.D.	- 12	A.H.	A.D.		
982	1574	April 23	1032	1622		Nov. 5
983	1575	, 12	1033	1623		Oct. 25
984	1576	Mar. 31	1034	1624		,, 14
985				1625		,, 3
986	1578		1036	1626		Sept. 22
987	1579	, 21 , 10 Feb. 28	1037	1627		" 12
988	1580	- 17	1038	1628	: :	Aug. 31
989	1581	5	1039	1629		" 21
990	1582	" 5 Jan. 26	1040	1630	•	
991	1583	" 25		1631		July 30
992	1584		1042	1632		" 19
993	1585	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1043	1633		
994	1585		1044	1634		June 27
995	1586		1045	1635		
996	1587	,,,	1046	1636		//
997	1588	" 2 Nov. 20	1047	1637		,, 5 May 26
998	1589		1048	1638		may 20
999	1590	" 10 Oct. 30	1049	1639		"
1000			1			,, 4 April 23
1001	1591 1592	" 19	1050	1640		
$1001 \\ 1002$	1593	" 8	1051	1641		
1002		. Sept. 27	1052	1642	: :	, 1 Mar. 22
	1594	. , 16	1053	1643		Mar. 22
1004	1595	\cdots , 6	1054	1644	: :	, 10
1005	1596	Aug. 25	1055	1645		
1006	1597	, 14	1056	1646		,, 17
1007	1598	,, 4	1057	1647	:- :	,, 6
1008	1599	July 24	1058	1648		Jan. 27
1009	1600	" 13	1059	1649		,, 15
1010	1601	" 2	1060	1650		., 4
1011	1602	June 21	1061	1650		Dec. 25
1012	1603	" 11 May 30	1062	1651		,, 14
1013	1604	May 30	1063	1652		,, 2
1014	1605	" 19	1064	1653		Nov. 22
1015	1606	" 9	1065	1654		,, 11
1016	1607	April 28	1066	1655	•	Oct. 31
1017	1608	" 17	1067	1656		,, 20
1018	1609	"6	1068	1657		., 9
1019	1610	" 6 Mar. 26	. 1069	1658		Sept. 29
1020	1611	" 16	1070	1659		,, 18
1021	1612	, 4	1071	1660		
1022	1613		1072	1661	• 5 - •	,, 6 Aug. 27
1023	1614	" 11	1073	1662		,, 16
1024	1615	Jan. 31	1074	1663		. 5
1025	1616	. , , 20	1075	1664		July 25
1026	1617	9	1076	1665		14
1027	1617	Dec. 29	1077	1666		. 4
1028	1618	19	1078	1667	•	June 23
1029	1619	. " " Ř	1079	1668		" 11
1030	1620	" 19 " 8 Nov. 26	1080	1669		**
1031	1621	" 16	1081	1670		May 21
- 1	1	,, 10	1001	1 10.0		and all

^{*} Here the change to the Gregorian New Style takes effect.

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	
1082	1671 May 10	1132	1719	. Nov. 14
1083	1672 April 29	1133	1720	0
1084	1.050 10	1134	1721	Oct. 22
1085	1674	1135	1722	10
1086	1675 . Mar. 28	1136	1723	" "
1087	1070 10	1137	1724	
1088	1677 6	1138	1725	. Sept. 20
1089	1678 Feb. 23	1139	1726	. Aug. 29
1090	1679 , 12	1140	1727	19
1091	1680 2	1141	1728	
1092	1681 Jan. 21	1142	1729	July 27
1093	1682,, 10	1143	1730	,, 17
1094	1682 Dec. 31	1144	1731	, 6
1095	1683 , 20	1145	1732	June 24
1096	1684 , 8	1146	1733	,, 14
1097	1685 . Nov. 28	1147	1734	" 3
1098	1686 , 17	1148	1735	May 24
1099	1687 ,, 7	1149	1736	,, 12
1100	1688 Oct. 26	1150	1737	,, 1
1101	1689 ,, 15	1151	1738	April 21
1102	1690 ,, 5	1152	1739	,, 10
1103	1691 Sept. 24	1153	1740	Mar. 29
1104	1692 ,, 12	1154	1741	,, 19
1105	1693 ,, 2	1155	1742	,, 8
1106	1694 Aug. 22	1156	1743	Feb. 25
1107	1695 ,, 12	1157	1744	,, 15
1108	1696 July 31	1158	1745	,, 3
1109	1697 " 20	1159	1746	. Jan. 24
1110	1698 " 10	1160	1747	,, 13
1111	1699 June 29	1161	1748	, ,
1112	7500 70	1162	1748	Dec. 22
1113	ייי דייידו	1163	1749	17
1114	1702 May 28	1164	1750	. Nov. 30
1115	1700	1165	1751	0.0
1116	1704	1166	1752	" "
1117	1704	1167	1753	Oct. 29
1118	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1168	1754	10
1119		1169	1755	
		1170	1756	
1120	1000 19			. Sept. 26
1121	1709 , 13	$1171 \\ 1172$	1757	" 15
1122	1710, 2		1758	A 95
1123	1711 Feb. 19	1173	1759	Aug. 25
1124	1712 9	1174	1760	,, 15
1125	1713 Jan. 28	1175	1761	
1126	1714 , 17	1176	1762	July 2:
1127	1715	1177	1763	,, 12
1128	1715 Dec. 27	1178	1764	,,
1129	1716 ,, 16	1179	1765	. , June 20
1130	1717 , 5	1180	1766	,, (
1131	1718 . Nov. 24	1181	1767	May 30

1782	Sept. 21 , 10 Aug. 31	1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1833 1834 1833 1834 1836 1837 1838		Nov. 21 "11 Oct. 31 "20 "8 "9 Sept. 28 "18 "7 Aug. 26 "16 "3 "4 "3 June 22 "12 "3 "10 April 29 "18 "7 Mar. 27 "17
1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1787 1788 1789 1789 1789 1790 1791	7 April 27 16 16 16 14 14 14 15 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 1	1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1817		" 11 Oct. 31 " 20 " 9 Sept. 28 " 18 " 7 Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 21 " 10 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1787 1788 1789 1789 1789 1790 1791	7 April 27 16 16 16 14 14 14 15 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 19 1	1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1818		Oct. 31
1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1788 1788 1788	April 27 " 16 " 4 Mar. 25 " 14 Feb. 21 " 9 Jan. 30 " 19 " 8 Dec. 28 " 17 Nov. 26 " 14 " 0ct. 24 " 13 " 2 Sept. 21 " 10 Aug. 31	1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1818		Oct. 31
1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1787 1788	. " 16 . " 4 . Mar. 25 . " 14 . Feb. 21 . " 9 . Jan. 30 . " 19 . " 8 . Dec. 28 . " 17 . Nov. 26 . " 14 . Oct. 24 . " 2 . Sept. 21 . " 2 . Sept. 21 . " 10 . Aug. 31	1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1819		" 20 " 9 Sept. 28 " 18 " 7 Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 12 May 31 " 12 May 31 " 21 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1782 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1787	Mar. 25 " 14 " 25 " 14 " 21 " 9 Jan. 30 " 19 " 8 Dec. 28 " 17 " 7 Nov. 26 " 14 " 0ct. 24 " 13 " 2 Sept. 21 " 10 Aug. 31	1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1253	1820 . 1821 . 1822 . 1823 . 1824 . 1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1833 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 .		" 9 Sept. 28 " 18 " 7 Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 14 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1773 1774 1775 1776 17776 17777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1787	Mar. 25 " 4 Feb. 21 " 9 Jan. 30 " 19 " 8 Dec. 28 " 17 " 7 Nov. 26 " 14 " 4 Oct. 24 " 13 " 2 Sept. 21 " 30 Aug. 31	1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1821 . 1822 . 1823 . 1824 . 1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1829 . 1831 . 1832 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		Sept. 28 " 18 " 7 Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1787 1788	14	1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1822 . 1823 . 1824 . 1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		" 18 " 7 Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1788 1789 1790	" 4 Feb. 21 9 9 Jan. 30 9 8 8 Dec. 28 9 17 7 Nov. 26 9 14 9 2 8 Sept. 21 9 10 Aug. 31	1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1823 . 1824 . 1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1834 . 1836 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		Aug. 26 " 16 " 15 July 25 " 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790	Feb. 21 " 9 Jan. 30 " 19 " 8 Dec. 28 " 17 " 7 Nov. 26 " 14 " 24 Oct. 24 " 13 " 2 Sept. 21 " 10 Aug. 31	1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1824 . 1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1834 . 1836 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		Aug. 26 " 16 " 5 July 25 " 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 10 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1777 1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1788 1789 1790	9 Jan. 30 19 8 10 8 10 28 17 7 Nov. 26 14 4 13 2 Sept. 21 10 Aug. 31	1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1825 . 1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		" 16 " 5 July 25 " 14 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1778 1779 1780 1780 1781 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1788 1789 1790	Jan. 30 "19 "8 Dec. 28 "17 "7 Nov. 26 "14 "4 Oct. 24 "13 "2 Sept. 21 "10 Aug. 31	1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1826 . 1827 . 1828 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		", 5 July 25 ", 14 ", 3 June 22 ", 12 May 31 ", 21 ", 10 April 29 ", 18 ", 7 Mar. 27
1779 1780 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791	" 19 8 Dec. 28 17 7 Nov. 26 " 14 4 Oct. 24 " 13 2 Sept. 21 " 10 Aug. 31	1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839		July 25 " 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 10 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1780	8 Dec. 28 77 7	1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1828 . 1829 . 1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839		" 14 " 3 June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 10 April 29 " 18 ", 7 Mar. 27
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790	Dec. 28 17 7 Nov. 26 14 0ct. 24 13 2 Sept. 21 10 Aug. 31	1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1829		", 3 June 22 ", 12 May 31 ", 21 ", 10 April 29 ", 18 ", 7 Mar. 27
1781	7 Nov. 26 14 Oct. 24 13 2 Sept. 21 3 10 Aug. 31	1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1830 . 1831 . 1832 . 1833 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		June 22 " 12 May 31 " 21 " 10 April 29 " 18 " 7 Mar. 27
1782	7 Nov. 26 , 14 Oct. 24 , 13 , 2 Sept. 21 , 10 Aug. 31	1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1831 . 1832 . 1833 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		May 31 , 21 , 10 April 29 , 18 , 7 Mar. 27
1783	Nov. 26 " 14 " 4 Oct. 24 " 13 " 2 Sept. 21 " 10 Aug. 31	1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1832 . 1833 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		May 31 , 21 , 10 April 29 , 18 , 7 Mar. 27
1784	9 14 4 4 4 13 13 2 13 10 Aug. 31	1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1833 . 1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		, 21 , 10 April 29 , 18 , 7 Mar. 27
1785	, Oct. 24 , 13 , 2 Sept. 21 , 10 Aug. 31	1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1834 . 1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		, 10 April 29 , 18 , 7 Mar. 27
1786	Oct. 24 "13 "2 Sept. 21 "10 Aug. 31	1251 1252 1253 1254 1255	1835 . 1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		April 29 ,, 18 ,, 7 Mar. 27
1787	, 13 , 2 , Sept. 21 , 10 , Aug. 31	1252 1253 1254 1255	1836 . 1837 . 1838 . 1839 .		,, 18 ,, 7 Mar. 27
1788	Sept. 21 , 10 Aug. 31	1253 1254 1255	1837 . 1838 . 1839 .	:	,, 7 Mar. 27
1789	Sept. 21 , 10 Aug. 31	$1254 \\ 1255$	1838 . 1839 .	:	Mar. 27
1790 1791	" 10 Aug. 31	1255	1839 .	:	7 77
1791	Aug. 31				
			1840 .	- 1	=
1792	, 19	1257	1841 .	•	Feb. 23
1793	,, 0	1258	1842	•	7.0
1794	July 29	1259	1843	•	″ 1
1795	,, 18	1260	1844 .		Jan. 22
1796	,, 7	1261	1845 .		10
1797	June 26	1262	1845	•	Dec. 30
1798	7 =	1263	1846	•	,, 20
	" 5			- 1	,, 0
	. ,,			•	Nov. 27
	4 1				,, 17
1802	4				,, 6
1803 .	April 23				Oct. 27
1804					,, 15
	7 7				,, 4
	Mar. 21				Sept. 24
1807	77	1272	1855 .		,, 13
1808	Feb. 28	1273		-	,, 1
1809		1274	1857 .	-	Aug. 22
1810		1275			" 11
1811	Jan. 26	1276	1859 .		July 31
1812	7.0	1277	1860		,, 20
1813		1278	1861 .	0.5	,, 9
	Dec. 24			1	June 29
					,, 18
1014			,		,, 6
	1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812	1799	1799	1799 " 5 1264 1847 1800 May 25 1265 1848 1801 " 14 1266 1849 1802 " 4 1267 1850 1851 1803 April 23 1268 1851 1851 1804 " 12 1269 1852 1851 1805 " 1 1270 1853 1852 1806 Mar. 21 1271 1854 1854 1807 " 11 1272 1855 1856 1808 Feb. 28 1273 1856 1856 1809 " 16 1274 1857 1857 1810 " 6 1275 1859 1811 Jan. 26 1276 1859 1859 1812 " 16 1277 1860 1861 1813 " 4 1278 1861 1861 1813 Dec. 24 1279 1862	1799 , 5 1264 1847 1800 May 25 1265 1848 1801 14 1266 1849 1802 4 1267 1850 1803 April 23 1268 1851 1804 12 1269 1852 1805 1 1270 1853 1806 Mar. 21 1271 1854 1807 11 1272 1855 1808 Feb. 28 1273 1856 1809 16 1274 1857 1810 6 1275 1858 1811 Jan. 26 1276 1859 1812 16 1277 1860 1813 4 1278 1861 1813 Dec. 24 1279 1862 1814 14 1280 1863

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.		
1282	1865	May 27	1301	1883		Nov. 2
1283	1866	,, 16	1302	1884		Oct. 21
1284	1867	., 5	1303	1885		,, 10
1285	1868	April 24	1304	1886		Sept. 30
1286	1869	" 13	1305	1887		,, 19
1287	1870	,, 3	1306	1888		,, 7
1288	1871	Mar. 23	1307	1889		Aug. 28
1289	1872	" 11	1308	1890		" 17
1290	1873	,, 1	1309	1891		,, 7
1291	1874	Feb. 18	1310	1892		July 26
1292	1875	,, 7	1311	1893		" 15
1293	1876	Jan. 28	1312	1894	-	,, 5
1294	1877	,, 16	1313	1895		June 24
1295	1878	", 5	1314	1896		,, 12
1296	1878	Dec. 26	1315	1897		,, 2
1297	1879	,, 15	1316	1898		May 22
1298	1880	" 4	1317	1899		" 12
1299	1881	Nov. 23	1318	1900		,, 1
1300	1882	,, 12				
		,,		- 2		

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	·129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	•324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	.388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	•453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	- 90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4 600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

-		T				i i	
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19 44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10 821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	200	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37 58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

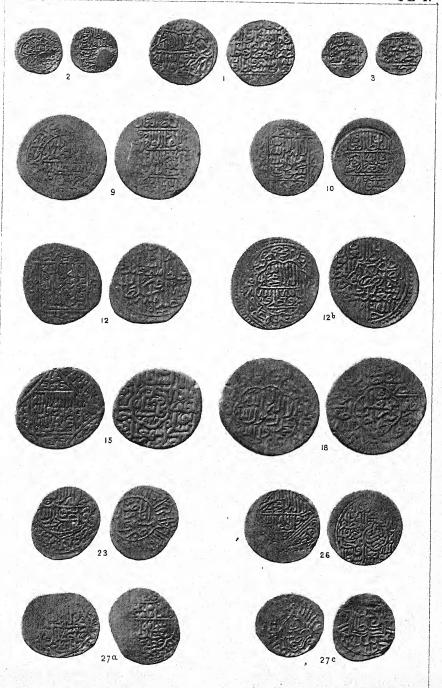
TABLE

FOR

Converting English Inches into Millimètres and the Measures of Mionnet's Scale.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
803		95
3.5		90
-		85
	MIONNET'S SCALE	80
34		75
	18	70
2.5	17	65
	16	60
	15	55
2.	14	50
	13	45
1.5	12	40
		35
		80
1.9	7	25
	5	20
	3	15
		10
.3		. 6

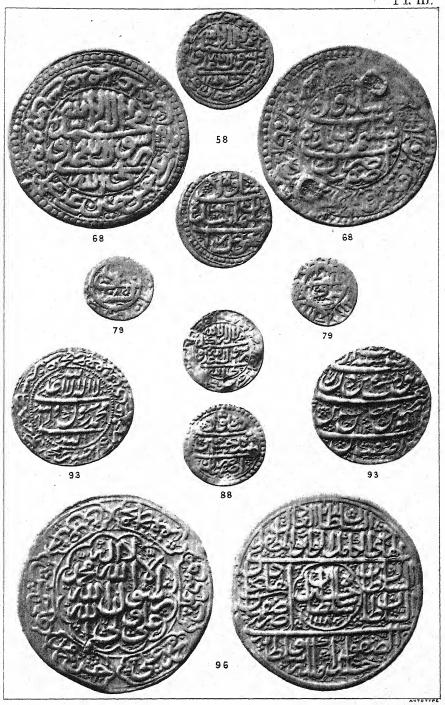
Gilbert & Rivington (Limited), 52, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.



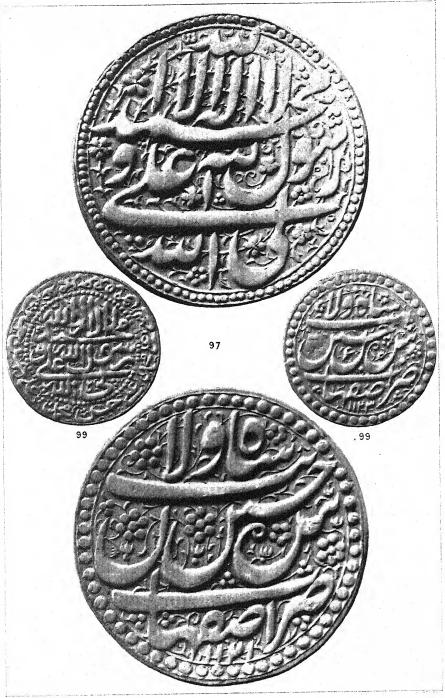
ŞAFAVIS—ISMA'L I., ȚAHMÁSP I., MUḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.



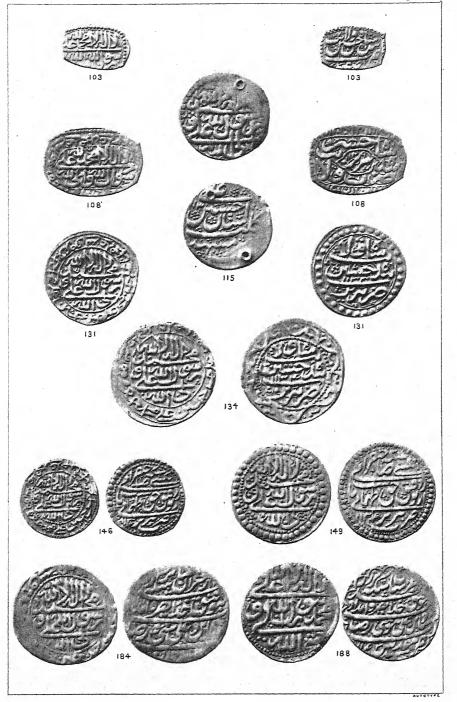
ŞAFAVIS—ÀBBÁS I, ŞAFÍ, ÀBBÁS II, SULAIMÁN I.



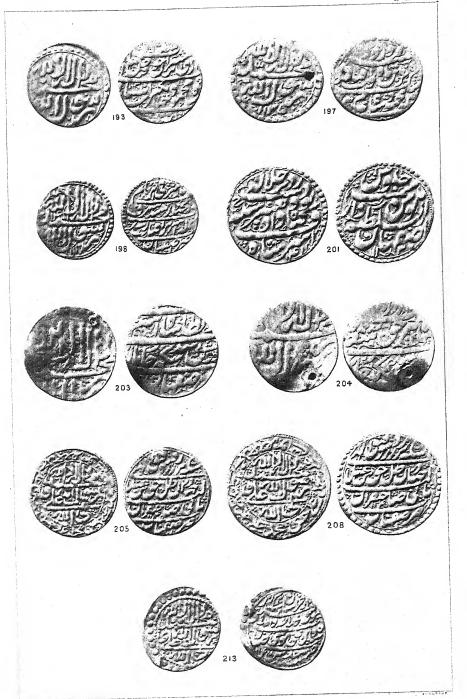
ŞAFAVIS-SULAIMÁN I., ḤUSAIN.



SAFAVIS-HUSAIN.



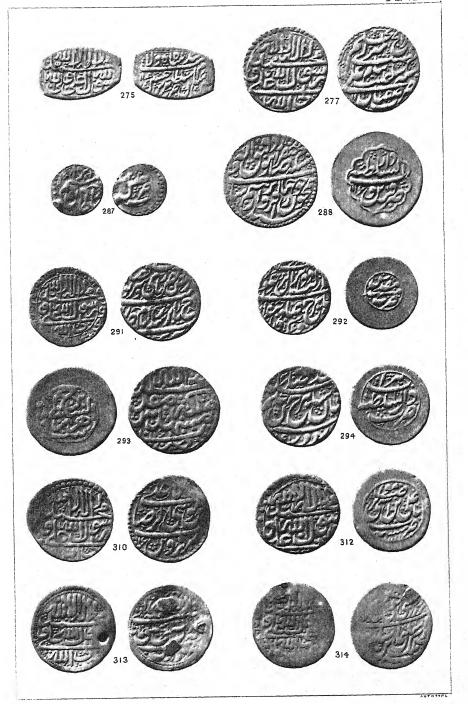
SAFAVIS-HUSAIN, TAHMÁSP II.



AFGHÁNS-MAḤMÚD, ASHRAF. ṢAFAVIS-ÀBBÁS III.



EFSHÁRIS-NÁCIF.



SAFAVIS-SÁM: EFSHÁRIS- ÄDIL SHÁH, IBRÁHÍM, SHÁH RUKH: SAFAVIS-SULAIMÁN II.



EFSHÁRIS-SHÁH RUKH: SAFAVIS-ISMÁÍL (III): ZANDS-KERÍM KHÁN.



ZANDS-KERÍM KHÁN.



KÁJÁRS-MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN. AFGHÁN-ÁZÁD KHÁN. KHÁN OF GANJA.



ZANDS-ABU-L-FAT-Ḥ-KHÁN, SÁDIĶ, ALÍ MURÁD, JAA' FAR. LUṬF-ALÍ.

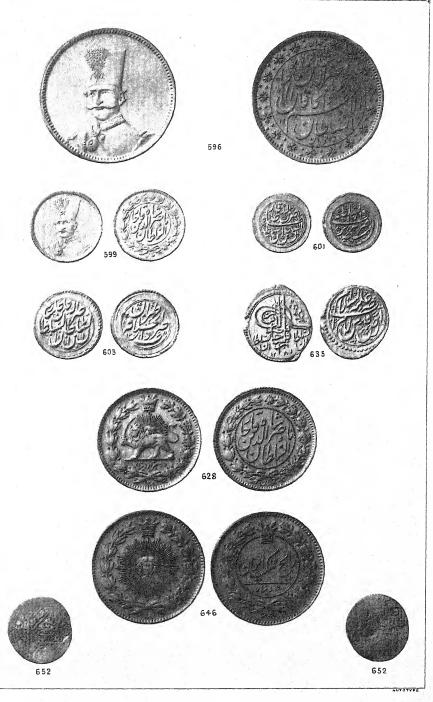


ĶÁJÁRS - AKA MUḤAMMAD KHÁN, BÁBÁ KHÁN (FET-Ḥ-ʾALÍ)
FET-Ḥ-ʾALÍ SHÁH.

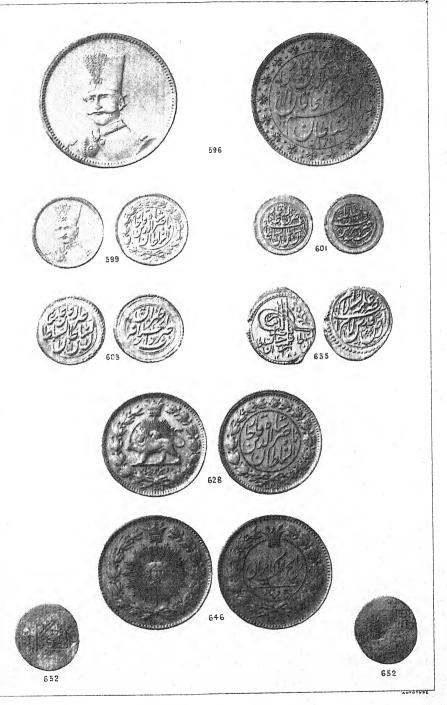
ĶÁJÁR-FET-Ḥ-ĀLÍ.



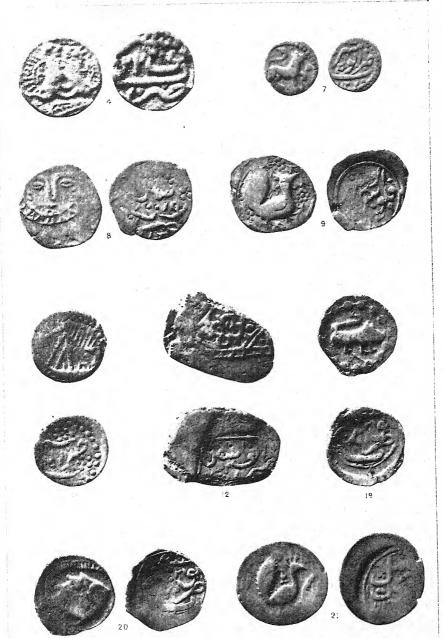
KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD, HASAN KHAN SALÁR (REBEL) NÁSIR-ED-DÍN.



KÁJÁR-NÁSIR-ED-DÍN, TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (Vassal of ISMA'ÍL I.)



KÁJÁR-NÁSIR-ED-DÍN, TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (Vassal of ISMA'ÍL I)



COPPER. ABÚ-SHAHR, ARDEBÍL.



COPPER. URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN.



COPPER. ERIVÁN, BORUJIRD, BAGHDÁD, BANDAR-ABBÁS? BEHBEHÁN.



COPPER TABRÍZ, TIFLÍS, TÚÏ, TÍRA.



COPPER. KHOÏ, DEMÁVEND, RESHT, RA'NÁSH, SÁ-ÚJ-BULÁGH, SHEMÁKHÍ, ŢEHERÁN.



COPPER. KAZVÍN, KANDAHÁR, KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.

